FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1350140-1

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Page 111 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 178 ~ Duplicate;
Page 257 ~ Referral/Direct;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: 6/29/60

Transmit the following ~~PLAIN TEXT~~
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
~~RA-CUBA~~
IS-CUBA

b3
b7E

Re NYairtel, dated 6/22/60.

As set forth in the referenced airtel, NY will review accounts of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC) and members, [redacted] [redacted] UACB upon completion of this check NY will discontinue monitoring all accounts except the accounts of Taber and the FPCC ~~(C)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

On 6/16/60, [redacted] [redacted] advised that in conversation with ROBERT TABER on that date, TABER stated that the FPCC will not be doing anything until fall.

b6
b7C
b7D

As previously stated in the referenced airtel the NYO has opened a case on Dr. CHARLES SANTOS BUCH, who paid over $3,500.00 for the advertisement for the committee. Bureau authority to interview BUCH is being requested in the BUCH case and if the authority is granted he will, of course, be questioned about his paying for the advertisement ~~(C)~~ (U)

b3
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3 - Bureau (97-4196)
1 - Washington Field (Info)
1 - New York [redacted]

REC- 68 97-4196-75

12 JUN 30 1960

JJC:mar
(6)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Ex. 8/12/82

NAT. INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

50 JUL 7 1960

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 [illegible]~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

Approved: ____________ Sent ______ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

WNINTEL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

~~Date:~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via (Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 97-4196

and the source of his funds. The Bureau will be advised of the results of this interview ~~(C)~~ (U)

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

[redacted] b6 b7C

DIRECTOR, FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 6/30/60

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] b3 b7E

ROBERT TABER
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

By ~~confidential~~ memorandum dated 3/31/60, the Havana station of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) [redacted] ROBERT TABER, an employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), was retained by the Cuban government to form a pro-CASTRO club in NYC. TABER was hired by MARCELO FERNANDEZ, Sub-Secretary of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Relations for the Cuban Government. ~~(C)~~ (U)

b1 b3

It will be noted that ROBERT BRUCE TABER, who resides at 118 West 79th Street, NYC, an employee of CBS, is Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, an organization which is the subject of extensive investigation by the NYO.

Washington Field is requested to check the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, to determine if there is any record of TABER's registration as an agent of the Cuban government. ~~(C)~~ (U)

F.P.C.C.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

97-4196-
JUL 1960

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Washington Field (RM)
1 - New York [redacted]

b3 b7E

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(5)

8/12/82
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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW OADR

64 JUL 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ WNINTEL

CONFIDENTIAL

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

1 - Mullins

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Los Angeles

July 5, 1960

Director, FBI (97-4196) — 76

REC- 25

EX-103

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Dwight

Enclosed for Los Angeles and New York is copy of a letter dated 6-22-60 from Mr. Dwight C. Baum, 3115 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, California, which was received at the Bureau on 6-27-60. The correspondence mentioned by Baum concerned intervention of property by the Cuban Government and is not pertinent.

Baum indicated his belief that the Committee is a front group and bases his opinion on the material which Committee has sent him. As you are aware, the Bureau has learned through inadmissible sources that Cuban Government provided $4,000 toward cost of 4-6-60 ad in "The New York Times" which was sponsored by the Committee. New York has now identified Charles Santos Buch as person whose check was used to pay $3,500 of ad's cost. An exhaustive investigation is being conducted to develop positive admissible proof that this was portion of money provided by Cuban Government. ~~(S)~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Bufiles contain no information which can be considered definitely identifiable with Dwight C. Baum. One Dwight Crouse Baum, born 11-21-12, Syracuse, New York, an employee of British Air Commission, Washington, D. C., was subject of an espionage investigation in June, 1941, on basis that he took photographs of a steel plant at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The plant was then a restricted area. The U. S. Attorney declined prosecution on grounds that Baum was not aware that plant was restricted and that Baum had no desire to cause injury to the United States. Dwight Crouse Baum was described by associates as a most respected individual at that time. Dwight Crouse Baum had previously written the Bureau on 2-28-40 to furnish information concerning a "Spanish swindle" by operators from Mexico.

MAILED 31
JUL - 5 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosure

1 - New York (Enclosure)

RAM;njp

(5)

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8~~

Classified by SP-8
Declassify on: OADR 8/12/82

58 JUL 11 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

Unless information in your files indicates such would be undesirable, contact Dwight C. Baum and acknowledge receipt of his letter. Indicate to him our interest in receiving information concerning the Committee indicating it is being sponsored by communists and/or a foreign government. It is not desired that he be requested to furnish us the normal printed material being published by the Committee as New York already has access to such. Any personal correspondence received from the Committee by Baum of jurisdictional interest to us is desired.

~~SECRET~~

DWIGHT C. BAUM

3115 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 5, CALIF.

June 22, 1960

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

You are undoubtedly familiar with the advertisement in the New York Times, April 6, 1960, by the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee".

Since I have several Cuban investments which have not faired well in the last eighteen months, I wrote the "Committee" in accordance with the suggestion contained in their advertisement. I wrote on an obsolete letterhead, using my home address of 1011 Oak Grove Avenue, San Marino, California, and in the guise of a radio repair man. I enclose a copy of my letter and of the reply I ultimately received from the "Committee". Since that time, I have been receiving a sheet entitled "Fair Play" which clearly parrots the party line.

I thought that you possibly might wish to have the enclosed material in your files since it is transparently clear that this is a front committee directed from abroad.

Sincerely,

Dwight C. Baum

DCB:mk

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 BTO/WU

EX. PROC.
JUN 27 1960

EX-100

REC- 25 97-4196-76

7 JUN 27 1960

Let to SAC Los Angeles (enc)
7-5-60
KAM:mge
1 - NY (enc)

2 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

~~ENCLOSURE ATTACHED~~

NAT. ~~[illegible]~~ SEC.

(1-22-60)
Federal Bureau of Inve[illegible]gation
Records Branch

__________, 19__

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☑ Forward to File Review
- ☑ Attention Robertson
- ☑ Return to Mullins 1539

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☑ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main __________ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of __________
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☑ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Dwight C. Baum.
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# ______ Date 6/27/60 Searcher Initials Shuk

Prod. ______

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	~~81-13-5563~~, microfilm	
	~~5447~~	
	Dwight Crouse	
	[redacted]	
	Mrs. Dwight J.	
ct	~~62-10861~~ ~~246~~	
	Dwight	
	62-10861-760	
	748	
	D. C.	
	Ny	
	No vars. on surname searched.	

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b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 RTS/ew

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 BJJ/RW

ENCLOSURE 97-4196-76

April 9, 1960

Fair Play for Cuba Committee
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

While in the Pasadena Library yesterday I read a New York Times and your advertisement and I have been very worried about the Cuba - Castro situation, and I would like more information.

When they take property are they going to pay for it? I have stock in a Sugar Co. whose lands were taken, and they tell me the Cuban govt. hasn't given them anything yet - not even a piece of paper, and only talks about paying the assessed value. If the City took my house for the assessed value of 3500 it would be stealing as it is worth 12000 - in fact the mortgage is twice the assessed value. It is unfair to confiscate or give maybe worthless bonds and wipe out a [illegible] fellow's savings.

They say they are giving the land to the people, but from what I read it doesn't go to the farmers but in State owned farms like in Russia and E. Germany. This certainly doesn't seem like Democracy to me.

If the papers haven't been telling the truth, I would like more information and especially answers to the questions above.

Thank you

[illegible] Baum

P.S. What about the man that the papers said the Communists wouldn't let talk on T.V.?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/22/82 BY SP-8 BJJ/RLV

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 60 E. 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

ALAN SAGNER
2 CREST CIRCLE
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

May 13, 1960

Mr. Dwight C. Baum
1011 Oak Grove Avenue
San Marino 9, California

Dear Mr. Baum:

I am sorry that there has been such a long delay in answering your letter sent to the Committee on April 9th. However, we were deluged with mail from all over the country. We have no formal organization, and hence just have been unable to answer letters requesting specific information.

In answer to your question, land of American companies is being appropriated; also land of Cubans who hold over 1000 acres. They are being paid in government bonds. To date, over ten million dollars in bonds have been issued. The value of the land is not its assessed value as we understand it here for purpose of our real estate taxes. Under Cuban law, you must declare the real value of your land. These declarations under the Land Law are to be used as a basis for arriving at value. Most U.S. companies declared their values honestly and will receive fair value. However, there are rumors that many companies have been advised not to accept any settlement.

Land is being given to the farmers...some as homesteads and some as cooperatives. Some very complex farms, such as ranches, are being run as government farms.

I am putting you on our mailing list. I think you will find the answers you seek in past reports, and especially some due to be printed shortly.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 BTS/RW

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196) DATE: 6/30/60

FROM : SAC, BOSTON [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Re: Report of SA JAMES J. CONWAY dated at New York 6/7/60.

No information identifiable with [redacted] [redacted] was located in the files of the Boston Office. MISC b6 b7C

W. E. HOCKING - This person is possibly identical with WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING of Madison, New Hampshire, described by an informant in 1953 as one of the foremost living exponents of idealism, and one of the top half-dozen U. S. philosophers in "TIME" magazine. The informant, who requested his name be protected, [redacted] [redacted] stated he knew of no communist sympathies on the part of HOCKING. b6 b7C b7D

B. APPROX. 1873

It is to be noted that WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING is 87 years old and was, until the time of his retirement in 1943, Alfred Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A summary of the activities of HOCKING and his association with front groups is set forth in the report of SA ELFED W. MORRIS dated at Philadelphia January 15, 1953, entitled: "WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING, SM - C," Bufile 100-387334; New York file 100-104089. Copies of this report were furnished to the New York Office.

A review of the Boston indices reflected no pertinent activity on the part of HOCKING since 1953; however, it was noted that the January 4, 1959 edition of "The Worker" mentioned that 35 leading citizens petitioned the U. S. Attorney General to dismiss the prosecution of the Denver Smith Act case. Included among the 35 citizens mentioned was HOCKING's name.

-RUC-
② - Bureau (97-4196) (RM)
2 - New York [redacted] (RM)
1 - Boston [redacted] b3 b7E
WDC:etg
(5)

EX-105

REC-62 97-4196-77

17 JUL 5 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 GT/gll

NAT. INT. SEC.

57 JUL 13 1960

F-266

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : A. H. Belmont

1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mullins

DATE: June 27, 1960

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

New York has identified the individual whose check was used to pay bulk of cost of 4-6-60 ad in "The New York Times" sponsored by the Committee ~~(C)~~ (U)

Robert Taber, guiding light behind the Committee, refused to identify person or persons who provided approximately $4,000 of $4,725 ad when he testified before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on 5-5-60. (U) ~~(S)~~ Through inadmissible sources, we know the Cuban Government actually provided $4,000 for the ad, but previous all-out efforts to trace the sum had been unavailing. Through confidential source at "The New York Times" New York learned clerk who received payment for ad recalled name of Charles Buch in connection with ad. Subsequent check of joint account maintained by Dr. Charles Santos Buch and Carol M. Santos Buch showed cash deposit of $3,500 was made in account on 4-5-60 and on same day Charles Santos Buch signed check payable to "The New York Times" in amount of $3,500 ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted]

Buch was interviewed by New York Office (NYO) on 2-13-58 concerning Robert Corenevsky, who trained Cubans in firearms tactics in Connecticut during 1957. Buch had been in contact with Corenevsky. Buch is a medical doctor, born 3-20-32 in Cuba, and entered US on resident visa in June, 1956. His relatives were still residing in Cuba at time he was interviewed. He admitted sympathy for Castro's July 26th Movement and said his relatives were also sympathetic toward Castro. Buch acknowledged holding meetings in his apartment with anti-Batista Cuban exiles and volunteered he had given statement prepared by Cuban medical association to Herbert L. Matthews of "The New York Times" for publication in that newspaper ~~(S)~~ ~~(C)~~ (U)

Buch was a speaker at a meeting on 8-16-58 in New York City which was described as unity meeting of forces opposed to Batista. We recently instituted Registration Act investigation of Buch on basis he was scheduled to represent pro-Castro side of debate to be televised over a TV station in the future. Stanley Ross, editor of a Spanish-language daily newspaper published in New York, planned to represent the anti-Castro viewpoint ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
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Enclosure (U)
97-4196
1 - [redacted] (Buch)
RAM:afs
(7)

~~(S)~~ 8/12/82

EX-105
REC-17
97-4196-78
10 JUL 7 1960
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67 JUL 8 - 1960

~~CLASS. BY SP-8~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

~~SECRET~~ WNINTEL

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: The Fair Play For Cuba Committee
(97-4196)

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of Buch's background, it appears possible he is acting as transmission belt for flow of funds between Cuban Government and the Committee and did not merely act as repository for Robert Taber. By attached airtel we are instructing New York to immediately determine Buch's citizenship status and to expedite submission report containing full background data concerning him. Since the Committee has made no attempt to register with the Department, we plan thereafter to consider simultaneous interviews of Buch and Taber with idea of getting sufficient proof to allow us to present Registration Act case to Department for possible prosecution. ~~(S)~~ (U)

ACTION:

sent

Attached is airtel to New York along line indicated above.

Expedite

1/29

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

1 - Mullins

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~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York [redacted] July 21, 1960 b3 b7E

97-4196-78X

REC- 84 Director, FBI [redacted]

EX-114

AMERICAN FRIENDS FOR CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

(U)

Reurlet 6/30/60 requesting authority to interview [redacted] to determine if subject group actually exists. ~~(S)~~ b6 b7C

The report of SA Robert A. Bermingham 5/14/58, New York City, entitled "Romulo Betancourt" [redacted] [redacted] contains information that [redacted] visited Betancourt at a New York hotel on 2/4/58. It is noted that [redacted] also visited him at that time. [redacted] allegedly was connected with [redacted] in formation of another committee on behalf of Cuba during early 1960. No additional information concerning an individual possibly identical with [redacted] is contained in Bufiles. ~~(S)~~ (U) b3 b6 b7C b7E

Authority granted to interview her in accordance with existing instructions pertaining to interviews of security subjects. The interview should be held in abeyance until after the interview of Robert Taber of "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee" as possibility exists [redacted] is also connected with that committee and could alert Taber to possibility he might be interviewed. As you are aware, it is hoped that Taber's interview will be a surprise one. See your file [redacted] for details. Separate instructions concerning Taber's interview will be furnished. ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C b3 b7E

The interview of [redacted] must be carefully planned and must in no way jeopardize [redacted] therefore should be contacted under a suitable pretext with the idea that she will volunteer data concerning her activities in connection with various Cuban groups. ~~(S)~~ (U) b3 b6 b7C b7E

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MAILED 5
JUL 21 1960
COMM-FBI

1 - 97-4196 (The Fair Play for Cuba Committee)
1 - [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) b3 b6 b7C b7E

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~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/RW 8/12/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2, 3~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

See NOTE page 2

Tolson
Mohr
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

51 JUL 25 1960

WNINTEL

FEB 20 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Letter to New York
Re: American Friends For Cuba
[redacted]

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NOTE: Subject group reportedly was formed about 4/1/60 with [redacted] *and others scheduled to participate. Group never materialized to our knowledge and it is possible that this group actually formed "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee," and that title of this subject matter was tentative name for group at its beginning. It is, therefore, possible that* [redacted] *is one of the silent members of "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee." We have developed proof that Cuban Government is subsidizing that committee and Robert Taber is person who received funds from the Cubans. We plan an interview with him in next few days and hope to make it a surprise one. In addition to subject organization, New York also developed information in April, 1960, that another unnamed committee sponsored by* [redacted] *had been formed to aid Cuba and no additional details have been developed concerning that committee.* ~~(S)~~ (U)

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b7C

~~SECRET~~ ~~[illegible]~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 6/30/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS FOR CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

1-1

Re report of SA JAMES J. CONWAY dated 5/7/60, at NY.

Cuba n.y

Cuba n.y

[redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7E

According to the source, [redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7E

The referenced report reflects that on 3/21/60, [redacted] discussed the organization of the "American Friends for Cuba Committee" and stated that on 4/1/60, the initial meeting of this organization would be held at the Cuban Consulate to introduce members to each other. She named [redacted] as one of the invited guests ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

No additional information regarding this organization has been received by the NYO since the submission of the referenced report and there is no indication that an organization known as the American Friends for Cuba Committee actually exists ~~(S)~~ (U)

97-4196-78X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted] b3 b7E

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York [redacted]

JUL 1 1960

CLASS. BY ~~SP-8 RC/lgy~~
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW OADR
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(4)

ack new york
7-21-60
RAM:ms:bar

~~SECRET~~ WNINTEL

NAT. SEC.

[redacted] b3 b7E

The NYO also received information regarding a "Cuban Committee" of which [redacted] was to be a member. A case on this organization was also opened in the NYO; however, again, no information has been received that this organization is actually in existence (X)~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

It is felt that an interview of [redacted] may be of great assistance in resolving whether these organizations were actually formed and if so, their purposes and activities (U)~~(S)~~ b6 b7C

It is noted that the NY telephone directory, for the Borough of Manhattan, indicates that one [redacted] resides at [redacted] The indices of the NYO are negative with respect to [redacted] (X)~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

The Bureau's permission is therefore requested to interview [redacted] to determine if she is identical with the individual who has been in contact with [redacted] and if so, determine if the questioned organizations are in existence (X)~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Belmont ✓
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Malone
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. W.C.Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Ingram
- Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: 7/8/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b3
b7E

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

DONAHOE

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA;
IS - CUBA
(OO:NY)

ReWFOairtel to Bureau dated 6/22/60, and report of SA JAMES J. CONWAY dated 4/25/60, at NY.

On 7/1/60, [redacted] (protect identity and characterize as having furnished reliable information in the past) [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

P
③ - Bureau
2 - New York [redacted] (RM)
1 - WFO

b3
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AJS:njs
(6)

C C - Wick

REC-18

EX.-135

97-4196-79

AIRTEL

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/ac 5/8/80~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW EADR~~

7 JUL 11 1960

Approved: ____________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

WNINTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

b3
b7E

[illegible] The Embajada de Cuba Special Account was opened [illegible] the Northwest Branch on 6/8/60. [redacted] in [illegible]arge of [redacted] WDC, is the [illegible]gner for checks drawn against this account ~~(C)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

Examination of the above accounts by SA ANDREW J. SHANNON for the month of June, 1960, failed to disclose that funds were furnished to subject committee or known sponsors of the committee as set forth on pages six and seven of rerep of SA CONWAY ~~(C)~~ (U)

During the period from June 20 - June 24, 1960, SA ROBERT E. TORRENCE was advised that the records of the following WDC banks were checked; however, no record was located of an account for the Cuban Delegation to the United Nations: ~~(C)~~ (U)

1. American Security and Trust Company
2. Anacostia National Bank
3. National Bank of Washington
4. Bank of Commerce
5. Industrial Bank of Washington
6. McLachlen Banking Corporation
7. National Capital Bank
8. National Savings and Trust Company
9. Security Bank Union Trust Company of the District of Columbia

~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7-6-60

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b3
b7E

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA
(OO:NY)

Donahoe

Baumgardner

O'Connor

Enclosed herewith are nine copies for the Bureau, two for NY, and one for SV of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

A copy is being designated for SV for information inasmuch as ROBERT F. WILLIAMS is President of the South Carolina Branch of the NAACP. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The informant is [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified ~~"Secret"~~ due to the sensitive nature of the source and is to be classified ~~"Confidential"~~ if downgraded since it [redacted] and the information could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

3-Bureau (Encls. 9) 9 ENCLOSURE
2-New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-Savannah (INFO) (RM)
2-WFO
[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)
JGG:AJC
(8)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

b3
b7E

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ.
DATE FORW. 7-8-60
HOW FORW.
BY

AIRTEL

C C - Wick

5 - Mullins

REC- 27

97-4196-80

4 JUL 11 1960

59 JUL 14 1960

~~CLASS. BY~~ 5G8 [illegible] 8/12/82
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

Approved: James H. Gale / CH
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ___ UNINTEL ___ M Per ___

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted] b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 6, 1960

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

South Carolina

[redacted] b3
b7E

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 [illegible] 8/10/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM U. 1-2.4.2 12;2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

WNINTEL

97-4196 — 0
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/7/60

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

(U)

b3
b7E

[redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Secret
DATE 8-14-79

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA
(OO:NY)

Baumgardner

WNINTEL

ReWFOairtel and letterhead memo dated 7/6/60. u

Enclosed are nine copies for the Bureau, two copies for NY and one copy for SV of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above. u

b3
b7E

The informant is [redacted] ~~S~~ (U)

J.J.O'Conn

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified ~~"Secret"~~ due to the sensitive nature of the source and is to be classified ~~"Confidential"~~ in the event it is downgraded since it [redacted] [redacted] and the information could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. ~~S~~ (U)

b3
b7E

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) ENCLOSURE
2 - New York [redacted] (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Savannah (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - WFO

b3
b7E

(U)

No dissemination

JGG:ekh
(7)

CC - 100-387728 (williams) ~~S~~

S. McBriar

AIRTEL

O. C. - Wick

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY 2662 dwk~~
~~REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW 7-7-92~~

CLASS. BY SP8 GT/DAB 8/12/82
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW OADR

8-14-79

REC-27

97-4196-81

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

57 JUL 15 1960

EX-108

Approved: _______________ Sent _______________ M Per _______________
~~SECRET~~ Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND [illegible] ENCL [illegible]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 7, 1960

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

[redacted]

[redacted]

b3
b7E

~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted]

b3
b7E

~~Classified by~~
~~Classified by~~
~~Date of Dec... Indefinite~~
~~Date of D...~~

~~Classified by 2040~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~ KIT

~~CLASS. BY SR-8 RTA/ew 8/12/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW 2012~~
OADR

UNINTEL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification Board
DATE 6/30/97
RJL

97-4196-81

8-14-79

ENCLOSURE

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~~CLASS. & EXT. BY 2602 dwl~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2 2, 3~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW 7-7-80~~

~~SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: 7/6/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Re NY airtel, 6/29/60.

Review of bank accounts for The Fair Play For Cuba Committee members, 7/1/60, failed to reflect anything of significance. Arrangements made to monitor BUCK's bank account. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Report of BUCK's activities and request to interview him expected to reach Bu on or before 7/11/60. Request to interview TABER simutaneously will be made at that time. ~~(S)~~ (U)

3 - Bureau (97-4196)
1 - Washington Field (INFO)
1 - New York [redacted] b3 b7E

REC- 59 97-4196-82

EX-103

18 JUL 7 1960

JJC:jar
(6)

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 8773 RLC 8/12/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

57 JUL 14 1960

WNINTEL

INT. SEC.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Sent M Per

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mull
1 - Huelskamp

b6
b7C

Assistant Attorney General
J. Walter Yeagley

July 27, 1960

Director, FBI 97-4196-83

REC- 83

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Reference is made to my previous correspondence concerning the above-captioned organization.

Enclosed is one Photostat each of Volume 1, Numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 of "Fair Play," which is published by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. These Photostats are being submitted as a matter of possible interest to you in determining whether the above-captioned organization has incurred any responsibility to register as an agency of the Cuban Government, pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

Enclosures (6)

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/gs~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

BLH:djs:jlw
(5)

WNINTEL

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

NOTE:

We have active investigation on Committee and know the Cuban Government is subsidizing its activities. By letter, 7/14/60, New York Office furnished copies of "Fair Play" and suggested that they may be of interest or aid to the Department concerning Committees responsibility to register as foreign agents. ~~(S)~~ (U)

MAILED 2
JUL 27 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 AUG 1 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES [illegible]VERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

DATE: 7-14-60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

Attached are copies of "Fair Play", Volume I, numbers 1,2,3,5,6 and 7. These are being submitted to the Bureau as a matter of possible interest or for dissemination to the Dept. of Justice as a possible aid in determining whether the captioned committee has incurred the responsibility to register as an agency of the Cuban Government.

Efforts are being made to obtain volume I, number 4, of this paper, which will be furnished to the Bureau along with additional issues uacb.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 BTS/aw

b3
b7E

2 - Bureau (97-4196) (Encl 6) RM
1 - New York [redacted]

JJC:car
(3)

Let to A.G. Yeagley (Encs-6
7/27/60 BLH/djs/jlw

2 Photostats of encl made RAM

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

ENCLOSURE

REC-75

97-4196-83

7 JUL 15 1960

EX-112

NAT. SEC.

No enclosure received when opened in Routing 7/15

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 7-19-60

To

☑ Director

FILE # Bufile 97-4196

Att. Internal Security Div

☐ SAC

Title The Fair Play For Cuba Committee

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign........Reassign...........
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline..................................
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Recharge serials
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Return serials
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Send Serials..............................
to ....
☐ Submit new charge-out
☐ Submit report by ....
☐ Type
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Re my let 7-14-60.
attached are enclosures
referenced letter.

NAT. INT. SEC.

SAC K. G. Foster
Fz

Office ....

6 ENCLOSURE See reverse side

7/14/60

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted] b3 b7E

RE: THE FAIR PLAY FORCUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA
OO: NY

Remyrad and myairtel, both 7/13/60, concerning group of pro-Castro demonstrators at entrance to Los Angeles Sports Arena during progress of Democratic National Convention, Tuesday, 7/12/60.

[redacted] reported 7/14/60 that besides above-mentioned group [redacted] b7D

The source added that the same group, including [redacted] this time augmented to about [redacted] This group was apparently lead by a man who identified himself as [redacted] The group also included [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

③ - Bureau
2 - New York [redacted]
6 - Los Angeles (1 - 2-159 JULY 26 MOVEMENT)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-59666 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION)
[redacted]
b3 b6 b7C b7E

WJM:djv
(11)

EX-100

97-4196-85

32

20 JUL 16 1960

53 JUL 21 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

NAT. INT. SEC.

[redacted] b3 b7E

SAs CLAUDE E. WILLIS, Jr. and GEORGE F. BICKLEY of this office also observed the demonstration on 7/13/60 and noticed that the group carrying placards numbered 20 persons. SA WILLIS overheard a woman identify herself to a supposed reporter as [redacted] and claimed that she was [redacted] "Latin American Federation for the Defense of Cuba, PO Box 37604" the sponsoring organization. b6 b7C

[redacted] is, as is [redacted] a former associate of [redacted] July 26 Movement in Los Angeles, who returned to Cuba last April. [redacted] is under current investigation by this office. b6 b7C

[redacted] ostensibly pro-Castro "Friends of New Cuba" which has engaged in no known activity since an unsuccessful fund raising dance held 5/28/60. [redacted] reportedly has been observed in company with [redacted] on a few recent occasions. b6 b7C

PO Box 37604 has been determined to be nonexistent in the Los Angeles area; and the name "Latin American Federation for Defense of Cuba" is otherwise unknown to this office and is also believed to be nonexistent. This Office will seek to establish whether this is in fact the case.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

1 - Mullins [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

Assistant Attorney General
J. Walter Yeagley

July 18, 1960

Director, FBI

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Reference is made to this Bureau's letter dated July 15, 1960, which contained information indicating that individuals were distributing a leaflet issued by the Committee on July 12, 1960, outside the building at which the Democratic National Convention was being held.

Enclosed is a copy of the leaflet which was being distributed on that date.

105 Enclosure

REC- 52 97-4196 86

RAM:jlw
(4)

MAILED 6
JUL 18 1960
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

We have active investigation of Committee and know the Cuban Government is subsidizing its activities. We have traced the shipment of funds which originated with the Cuban Government to a Charles Buch of New York. These funds were used to pay major portion of ad of 4/6/60 issue of "The New York Times." Simultaneous interviews of Buch and Robert Taber, the nominal head of the Committee, are contemplated within next few days with idea that definite admissions might be obtained concerning origin of funds. Department is aware we are attempting to develop admissible evidence on which it can base Registration Act case against Committee and some of its leaders. ~~(S)~~ (U)

8/12/82

~~CLASS. BY~~ ~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~ ~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ ~~OADR~~

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

WNINTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

51 JUL 22 1960 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

FBI

Date: 7/13/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in ______ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted] b3 b7E

RE: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA
OO: NY

Remyrad 7/13/60.

A group of pro-Castro demonstrators composed of 6 men and one woman carrying placards was observed at the Figueroa Street entrance of the Los Angeles Sports Arena during progress of the Democratic National Convention between 9 p.m. and 11 p.m., Tuesday, 7/12/60, by SA ROBERT R. CARMICHAEL, Jr. The placards stated:

"Cuba needs U.S. help, not threats";
"Cuba not Communistic is Roman Catholic";
"Fair play for Cuba";
"Don't harbor Cuba's war criminals";
"Cuba is humanistic, not Communistic."

The demonstrators were apparently assisted by others who distributed one page leaflets, self described as an "Advertisement sponsored by Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, NY; WALDO FRANK, Honorary

ENCLOSURE ENCL. ATTACHED

REC-54 97-4196-86

EX-105

3 - Bureau (encls. 2)
2 - New York [redacted] (encl. 1)
4 - Los Angeles [redacted]
(1 - 2-159 JULY 26 MOVEMENT)
(1 - 100-59666 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION)

JUL 15 1960

b3 b6 b7C b7E

WJM:djv
(9)

CC: [redacted]

NAT. INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Ltr to AAG Yeagley (enc., de leaflet) 7/11/60
RAM:[illegible]

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/ALS 8/12/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge Sent ______ M Per ______

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b3 b7E

Chairman, ROBERT TABER, Secretary." Copies of this leaflet are enclosed for the Bureau and New York.

~~Regarding~~ Miami tel to the Bureau, Washington Field and
Los Angeles dated 7/13/60, captioned [redacted]
[redacted] stating that PSI [redacted] b3
had advised that the Cuban Government-controlled radio "Rebelde" b6
announced at 10 a.m., 7/13/60, that 15,000 pamphlets propagandizing b7C
the "truth" about U.S. treatment of Cuba, would be distributed b7D
at the Democratic National Convention, it is probable that the b7E
leaflets mentioned above are the "pamphlets" referred to by
"Rebelde." ~~(C)~~ (U)

The apparent leader of the above-mentioned group of
demonstrators has been identified by [redacted] b3
[redacted] former associate of [redacted] b6
remnants of the former July 26 Club of Los Angeles until his b7C
return to Cuba last April. [redacted] is the subject of b7D
current investigation by this office [redacted] and b7E
has allegedly replaced [redacted] in the above capacity.

[redacted] ~~(S)~~(U) obtained photos of the mentioned demonstration b7D
copies of which will be forwarded to the Bureau when developed
and made available.

[redacted] advised ~~(S)~~(U) that the above demonstration was b7D
conducted in an orderly manner but that "Viva Cuba" was found
scrawled on the outer walls of the Arena and no one was discovered
in the act.

Any future pro-Castro activities at the Los Angeles Sprots Arena during the Convention are being covered through sources and the Bureau will be advised immediately of developments.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(2) enclosures to Bureau
to go with Los Angeles report, letter airtel
dated 7/13/60, described as:

leaflet from Fair Play for Cuba Committee

F THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE; RA - CUBA
L mber [redacted]
Bureau mber 97-4196

b3
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/RW

97-4196-86

An Open Letter to the Delegates to the Democratic National Convention

DON'T LET CUBA BECOME A WESTERN HUNGARY

America is looking to you for a sound, statesmanlike foreign policy platform that will forestall atomic war. The future course of the Democratic party, and very possibly, the U.S. and the world is being charted here in Los Angeles this week. The Democratic platform hammered out today may contain tomorrow's foreign policy. In the hands of the next president, foreign policy must be an instrument to wipe clean the disastrous mistakes of the Eisenhower administration which, aided by that cowardly political device called "bi-partisanship," has brought about the recent debacles in Japan, Turkey and South Korea and has seriously damaged the position of the U.S. in the eyes of other peoples.

Events cry for bold, far-sighted, enlightened changes in our foreign policy. Nowhere is this type of thinking required more desperately than in our relationship with Cuba.

The Eisenhower administration and those Democratic advocates of "bi-partisanship" who have supported it have found it expedient to dismiss all problems abroad as the intrigues of Communism. Cuba, too, has been labeled Communistic. To accept this reasoning blindly and then to pursue a misguided policy aimed at counteracting it is to run the risk of turning Cuba into a Western Hungary. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that Cuba could become the center of an explosion that could ignite the whole world.

What is the United States record in Cuba during the past 8 years?

We supported Fulgencio Batista, a discredited general, who seized power at pistol point. Two of our diplomats—Ambassador Arthur Gardner and Earl T. Smith—became the most hated envoys ever sent to Havana.

American-made aircraft provided for "Hemispheric Defense" hurled bombs stamped "USA" on the rebellious city of Cienfuegos in September, 1957. Two thousand Cubans died. A Cuban general who directed the air attacks was decorated soon after by the U.S. Air Force.

A U.S. military mission was still training Cuban troops when Batista fled into exile. Official Washington was blissfully unaware of the imminent collapse of the dictatorship even at the very hour of Batista's flight.

The deplorable U.S. record in Cuba goes on.

The cry for economic sanctions against the Cuban revolutionary government began more than a year and a half ago. Congressman Wayne Hays spurred other representatives, most of the reactionary U.S. press and the administration to call for a reduction in the quota under which Cuba exports sugar to the U.S. Why? Because Congressman Hays feared that Fidel Castro would "depopulate" Cuba by executing notorious military butchers and police torturers responsible for 20,000 murders.

Last week the domestic and foreign sugar lobbies, and an even more potent administration "lobby," won through. The Congress has armed the president with authority to cut the Cubar sugar quota. The administration, abandoning all pretense of a policy of "tolerance and forbearance," will surely use this power.

What is at stake in this new "cold war" in the Caribbean?

At the onset of the sweeping social and economic revolution in Cuba, United States interests had an investment of one billion dollars in sugar mills, mines, oil refineries, banks, and assorted commercial enterprises. The Cubans, desperately poor, in one of the potentially richest countries on earth, faced with an unbalance of trade that ran $10,000,000 a month in favor of the United States, providing U.S. sugar companies with a profit of 23% per annum, set about to reform their economy.

Their solution has been to diversify their export markets for sugar, their import markets for crude oil and a hundred other necessities. They have gone to the Communist countries to find what we have refused to give them.

The Eisenhower administration, dedicated to the defense of vested interests, has declared war on the Cuban revolutionary regime. The U.S. press, 80% Republican, supports it.

What lies ahead? The Castro regime in Cuba, is viewed by the great mass of Latin Americans, irrespective of their nominal "leaders," as the hope of the future. To oppose this force is to quarrel with history to distort reality, to combat the inevitable. To call it Communism is mere name-calling.

The New York Times said in an editorial of June 21: "The conflict has spread like a stone in a pond from Cuba all around Latin-America and out to the wide world with its cold war. What is happening in Cuba and because of Cuba is, without question, the most important, dynamic, and fateful development in Latin America since the Wars of Independence 150 years ago. This is not a question of right and wrong. It is simply that Cuba is acting as a catalyst in the Western Hemisphere for all the explosive and conflicting forces in the contemporary world."

"What has all this to do with the Democratic National Convention?

In brief, this: a new constructive clear-sighted foreign policy is a necessity. It must be built on the human considerations of Cuba's hungry millions, struggling to preserve their first hope of centuries. It must reverse the course of present U.S. foreign policy. This policy has dangerously impaired U.S. prestige and influence in the world. If pursued to its logical conclusion, it could lead to the war that means annihilation for all of us.

The Democratic delegates assembled here have a great and solemn duty. It is to write a sane foreign policy platform which will enable a new administration to build a constructive program based on social justice, on concern for human rights, on the well-being of the people of our country and all the people in the world. Nothing else will do.

In the Caribbean crisis, the policy must be acknowledgement of the sovereign right of a sovereign people.

HANDS OFF CUBA!

If you are a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, your duty is clear. Demand that the Cuban people be permitted to work out their destiny just as we Americans insist on the right to govern ourselves in the best way we know how.

This advertisement sponsored by

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

60 East 42nd Street
Waldo Frank, Honorary Chairman

New York 17, N.Y.
Robert Taber, Secretary

WE INVITE YOUR SUPPORT OF OUR PRINCIPLES • WE INTEND TO FIGHT FOR THEM • PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 BDM/RS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/15/60

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Re Bulet, 7/5/60, in the captioned matter requesting that Mr. DWIGHT C. BAUM be contacted, his letter to the Bureau acknowledged and that he be advised of our interest in receiving any information indicating that the captioned committee is sponsored by communists and/or a foreign government.

On July 13, 1960 Mr. DWIGHT C. BAUM, Eastman Dillon Union Securities Co., 3115 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, was contacted by SA C. ERWIN PIPER and his letter acknowledged. Mr. BAUM stated that he had furnished the Bureau with copies of everything he had received from the Committee with the exception of one circular which arrived on July 12, 1960. This circular merely solicited a donation of funds to the Committee. He stated that he had not received any information, but would be alert for same, which would indicate sponsorship by communists and/or a foreign power.

97-4196-87

REC-8

16 JUL 19 1960

②- Bureau (97-4196)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (Info.) (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

CEP:tgr
(4)

NAT. INT. SEC.

53 JUL 25 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/6/92 BY SP-8 BTJ/DW

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7/15/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

b3
b7E

RE: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA
OO: New York

Remyairtel 7/14/60.

Pro-CASTRO demonstration at entrance to Los Angeles Sports Arena during proceedings of Democratic National Convention repeated Thursday, 7/14/60, began ~~10~~8:30 p.m. and continued beyond 10:30 p.m. Demonstrators included 17 persons carrying placards and a few others distributing "Open Letter" issued by subject organization.

Above observed by SAs WILLIAM L. MORTON and SIDNEY M. WOLF.

Referenced airtel mentioned claim of [redacted] [redacted] that she was [redacted] of the sponsoring organization, "Latin (American) Federation for Defense of Cuba", with address P.O. 37604, which box number proved to be nonexistent.

b6
b7C

③-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-New York [redacted]
6-Los Angeles
[redacted]
(1-2-159)(JULY 26 MOVEMENT)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-59666)(DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION)
[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

WJM/jmp
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

REC-75 97-4196-88

10 JUL 18 1960

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: _______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _______ M Per _______

51 JUL 25 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

[redacted] b3 b7E

On 7/13/60, [redacted] Postal employee, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, advised he had noticed a large volume of mail addressed to persons throughout the U. S. principally Southern California bearing the return address of Americans for the Defense of Cuba, P.O. 46043, West Hollywood Station, 1127 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles, which literature he suspected as "subversive." b6 b7C

[redacted] Postmaster's Office, Los Angeles, advised 7/15/60 that P.O. 46043 has been active since 7/1/60 having been applied for by [redacted] [redacted] b6 b7C

Los Angeles will establish whether Americans for Defense of Cuba is more than a mere name, it possibly being a continuation of Friends of New Cuba; and will attempt to obtain specimens of its literature.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUL 13 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

URGENT 7-13-60 11-15 AM EST PS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD AND LOS ANGELES ~~(C)~~ (U)

Fair Play for Cuba Committee

FROM SAC, MIAMI [redacted] 1 P

[redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U) PSI [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED CUBAN GOVT CONTROLLED RADIO REBELDE TODAY ANNOUNCED AT TEN AM THAT FIFTEEN THOUSAND PAMPHLETS PROPAGANDIZING TRUTH ABOUT WAY U.S. TREATING CUBA WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AT DEMOCRATIC NATL CONVENTION. BELIEVES WILL BE PROPAGANDA AGAINST EISENHOWER AND U.S. GOVT. REBELDE ALSO REPORTED MEXICO SHOULD JOIN CUBA IN REVOLUTION AND RECLAIM TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO WHICH RIGHTFULLY BELONG TO MEXICO. ~~(C)~~ (U)

(U) b3 b7E ~~(C)~~ [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

~~CORR TIME 11-15~~

END ACND ACK IN ORD PLS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Classification
DATE 9/22/82

EX J

12-15 PM OK FBI WA DA

LA OK FBI LA DH

MMU DISCTO

p.c.c. L.A. teletype
7-13-60
re Fair Play for Cuba Committee

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

97-4196-
NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 25 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

ORIG--MR. PARSONS FOR DIRECTOR

JUL 27 1960

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTS/RU 8/12/82~~

~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81) DATE: 7/12/60

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-33729)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C

ll

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING AND REPORTING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO FULLY PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT COMPLETE PARAPHRASING BE UTILIZED IN THE EVENT ANY OF THIS INFORMATION IS INCORPORATED IN A REPORT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION, IN ORDER TO AFFORD MAXIMUM SECURITY TO THIS INFORMANT. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated 5/23/60 setting forth information from CG 5824-S* that the CP, USA, had established a sub-committee on Cuba and that this sub-committee would offer to set up an office and give technical assistance to "Fair Play", publication of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee ~~(S)~~ (U)

CG 5824-S* on July 8, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This information was reduced to writing on July 11, 1960 ~~(S)~~ (U)

2 - Bureau (RM)
5 - New York (RM)
  (1 - 100-86624 CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
  (1 - 100- FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE)
[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)
2 - Chicago
  (1 - A)134-46) ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

JEK:plf
(9)

8/12/82

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTS/RUS~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

97-4196-

NOT RECORDED
198 JUL 21 1960

100-351-9[illegible]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

53 JUL 26 1960

~~SECRET~~

WNINTEL

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~SECRET~~

(July 8, 1960) ~~(S)~~ (U)

During the week of June 19, 1960, [redacted] [redacted] stated that the head of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had talked separately with both [redacted] after they had offered assistance in the publication of "Fair Play" ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

According to [redacted] in each instance, [redacted] and [redacted] were asked if they are members of the CP. In each instance, they dodged the issue and asked if the head of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was not interested in helping Cuba. When the reply was in the affirmative, they replied that they wanted to help Cuba, therefore, their political affiliation should not become an issue. ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

~~8/12/82~~
~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTO/elg~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

~~SECRET~~ WNINTEL

~~[illegible]~~

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

1 - Huelskamp
1 - Mullins
1 - Liaison Section

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-64 97-4196 - 89

Date: July 15, 1960

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

(U) ~~(S)~~

[redacted]

b3
b7E

REC'D READING ROOM
JUL 15 4 03 PM '60

For your information the captioned organization, which was established in New York City during March, 1960, is being investigated currently by this Bureau for the purpose of determining whether the Cuban Government is subsidizing and directing this Committee. ~~(S)~~ (U)

On July 12, 1960, between 9 p. m. and 11 p. m., seven persons carrying placards engaged in a pro-Castro demonstration outside the entrance of the Los Angeles Sports Arena during the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention. During the demonstration other individuals were engaged in the distribution of one-page leaflets issued by this Committee. The leaflet, which was entitled "An Open Letter to the Delegates to the Democratic National Convention; Don't Let Cuba become a Western Hungary," stated in effect that President Eisenhower's Administration is dedicated to the defense of vested interests, has declared war on the Cuban revolutionary regime, and that the United States press generally supports the Administration. According to the leaflet, the Castro regime is viewed by the great mass of Latin Americans as the "hope of the future," and that to call it communistic is to engage in mere name calling. The leaflet appeals to the delegates of the Democratic National Convention to demand "that the Cuban people be permitted to work out their destiny just as we Americans insist on the right to govern ourselves in the best way we know how." The placards carried by the

1 - 64-45716 (Cuban Propaganda Activities) ~~(S)~~ (U)

BY COURIER SVC. 5
7 6 JUL 1 4
COMM-FBI

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REC'D READING ROOM
JUL 15 5 15 PM '60

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Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
Sullivan

64 JUL 27 1960

(12)

~~SECRET~~

~~CLASS. BY~~ ~~SC-8 GTJ~~ 8/12/80

~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Office of Security
Department of State

demonstrators carried slogans in a similar vein indicating that Cuba is not communistic.

In regard to the above demonstration and leaflet, it is interesting to note that the Cuban Government-controlled radio station "Rebelde" announced on July 13, 1960, that fifteen thousand pamphlets propagandizing the truth about the way the United States is treating Cuba would be distributed at the Democratic National Convention. During this broadcast it was also announced that Mexico should join Cuba in a revolution and reclaim Texas and New Mexico which rightfully belonged to Mexico.

1 - Assistant Attorney General
J. Walter Yeagley

[redacted]

b3
b7E

NOTE: Exhaustive investigation is being conducted to develop admissible evidence that the Cuban Government is subsidizing and directing the activities of the Committee. To date, information has been developed through sources not available to testify that the Cuban Government is directing the Committee. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

DECODED COPY

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 7-13-60 10:45 AM NRB

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 131650

REGISTRATION ACT

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE. RA-CUBA. PRO-CASTRO DEMONSTRATION BY SIX MEN AND ONE WOMAN CARRYING PLACARDS AND OTHERS DISTRIBUTING ONE PAGE LEAFLETS ISSUED BY THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, NEW YORK CITY, OBSERVED AT ENTRANCE TO LOS ANGELES SPORTS ARENA DURING PROCEEDINGS OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION ON JULY 12 INSTANT BETWEEN 9:00 P.M. AND 11:00 P.M. DEMONSTRATION ORDERLY. LED BY [redacted] SUBJECT OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION BY LOS ANGELES OFFICE. MENTIONED LEAFLET ENTITLED "AN OPEN LETTER TO THE DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION; DON'T LET CUBA BECOME A WESTERN HUNGARY." STATES IN EFFECT EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION DEDICATED TO DEFENSE OF VESTED INTERESTS HAS DECLARED WAR ON THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY REGIME AND THAT UNITED STATES PRESS GENERALLY SUPPORTS IT. ARGUES THAT CASTRO REGIME VIEWED BY GREAT MASS OF LATIN AMERICANS AS "HOPE OF THE FUTURE" AND THAT TO CALL IT COMMUNISTIC IS MERE NAME CALLING. ADDS "HANDS OFF CUBA. IF YOU ARE A DELEGATE TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION YOUR DUTY IS CLEAR. DEMAND THAT THE CUBAN PEOPLE BE PERMITTED TO WORK OUT THEIR DESTINY JUST AS WE AMERICANS INSIST ON THE RIGHT TO GOVERN OURSELVES IN THE BEST WAY WE KNOW HOW." PLACARDS STATED: CUBA NEEDS UNITED STATES HELP, NOT THREATS; CUBA NOT COMMUNISTIC, IS ROMAN CATHOLIC; FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA; DON'T HARBOR CUBA'S WAR CRIMINALS; CUBA IS HUMANISTIC, NOT COMMUNISTIC. SPECIMENS OF OPEN LETTER WILL BE FORWARDED WITH FOLLOWING AIRTEL.

b6
b7C

REC-64 97-4196-59

RECEIVED: 1:50 PM TELETYPE
2:02 PM CODING UNIT RWH

E-30 JUL 22 1960

RELAYED TO NY [redacted]

b3
b7E

1-AAG [illegible]

Mr. Belmont

1-1520 BLH/[illegible]

NAT. INT. SEC.

CC—MR. BELMONT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

1 - Parsons
1 - DeLoach
1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mullins

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 22, 1960

Airtel

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

To: SAC, New York [redacted]

b3
b7E

EX 109
REC 14

From: Director, FBI (97-4196) 90

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8 [illegible]
ON 11/21/96

Reurairtel 7-13-60.

Your 7-8-60 report concerning Buch has been reviewed and simultaneous interviews of Buch and Robert Taber appear in order. Bureau notes your 7-13-60 report on Taber shows, as of 7-5-60, he was believed to be in Cuba on vacation for one month. The exact date he departed for Cuba was not indicated, and possibility exists he is now back in U. S. (S) U

U

[redacted]

Productive interviews of Buch and Taber could result in development of sufficient information to allow Department to take affirmative action against the Committee and individuals connected with it. Interviews should, if at all possible, be conducted simultaneously and by surprise, in order to achieve the maximum effect. Discreet surveillances of them may be necessary to accomplish simultaneous interviews; however, it is not desired that surveillances be conducted for an extended period, and you are hereby authorized to interview each as he becomes available if the interviews cannot be conducted simultaneously within three days after the surveillances are instituted. (S) U

MAILED 6
JUL 22 1960
COMM-FBI

Should either refuse to be interviewed without presence of attorney, submit attorney's name with recommendations concerning desirability of interview in his presence. Do not delay questioning of cooperative interviewee on basis that decision being made concerning interview of other with attorney. The presence of an attorney, in any event, should not deter your close questioning. (S) U

1 - WFO [redacted]

52 JUL 28 1960

1 - [redacted] (Charles Santos Buch)
1 - [redacted] (Robert Taber)

b3
b7E

CLASS. BY SP-8 [illegible] 8/21/89
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW [illegible]

WNINTEL

RAM:jlw:ms
(11)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

NOTE: Cover memo prepared by RAM:ms - Donahoe to Belmont, dated July 20, 1960 - Re same subject

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of either concerning the source of the funds for the ad. It is expected that each interview will be handled by two experienced agents familiar with Registration Act investigations and Cuban matters, and that leads arising from the interviews will be handled immediately or sent to other offices for immediate handling (X) U

Teletype summary containing results of interviews should be furnished Bureau followed by expedite reports. Exercise caution during interviews to protect sources.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY [redacted]

Date: 7/13/60

b6
b7C

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
R.A. - CUBA

Re NY airtel, 7/12/60 and report of SA THOMAS G. SPENSER at NY, 7/8/60, captioned "CHARLES SANTOS BUCH". ~~(C)~~ (U)

The referenced NY report requests Bureau authority to interview CHARLES SANTOS BUCH regarding the $3,500 payment to the "New York Times" for captioned organizations ad, 4/6/60. The Bureau's authority is requested to interview ROBERT TABER regarding the "Times" ad, as to who paid for it, was the money to pay for the ad furnished by the Cuban Government and has the Cuban Government contributed any other money to the committee. The interview will be conducted simultaneously with the BUCH interview, if possible and if the BUCH interview is authorized. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Memo Donahoe to Belmont
7-20-60
RAM:ms

Airtel to NY
1-WFO
7-23-60
RAM:ms

EX 109

REC- 14

97-4196-90

Mullins

12 JUL ~~14~~ 23 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

3 - Bureau (97-4196) (RM)
1 - WFO [redacted] (INFO)
1 - New York [redacted]

b3
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JJC:jmw
(6)

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/RO~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~ 2;3
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

UNINTEL

Approved: _______ Sent _______ M Per _______
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ⓒ FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

ENCLOSURE

CL. ATTACHED

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

JUL 26

THE BILTMORE HOTEL
515 South Olive Street
LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES
JUL 13
11 30 AM
1960
33
CALIF.

U.S.
AIR MAIL
7c

VIA AIR MAIL

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/88 BY SP-8 [illegible]

97-4196-

NOT RECORDED
10 JUL 25 1960

5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/eu

97-4196 —

THIS PLACED UNDER DOORS OF
ALL ROOMS IN BILTMORE HOTEL LOS ANGELES TUES NIGHT 7/12/60

An Open Letter to the Delegates to the Democratic National Convention

DON'T LET CUBA BECOME A WESTERN HUNGARY

America is looking to you for a sound, statesmanlike foreign policy platform that will forestall atomic war. The future course of the Democratic party, and very possibly, the U.S. and the world is being charted here in Los Angeles this week. The Democratic platform hammered out today may contain tomorrow's foreign policy. In the hands of the next president, foreign policy must be an instrument to wipe clean the disastrous mistakes of the Eisenhower administration which, aided by that cowardly political device called "bi-partisanship," has brought about the recent debacles in Japan, Turkey and South Korea and has seriously damaged the position of the U.S. in the eyes of other peoples.

Events cry for bold, far-sighted, enlightened changes in our foreign policy. Nowhere is this type of thinking required more desperately than in our relationship with Cuba.

The Eisenhower administration and those Democratic advocates of "bi-partisanship" who have supported it have found it expedient to dismiss all problems abroad as the intrigues of Communism. Cuba, too, has been labeled Communistic. To accept this reasoning blindly and then to pursue a misguided policy aimed at counteracting it is to run the risk of turning Cuba into a Western Hungary. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that Cuba could become the center of an explosion that could ignite the whole world.

What is the United States record in Cuba during the past 8 years?

We supported Fulgencio Batista, a discredited general, who seized power at pistol point. Two of our diplomats—Ambassador Arthur Gardner and Earl T. Smith—became the most hated envoys ever sent to Havana.

American-made aircraft provided for "Hemispheric Defense" hurled bombs stamped "USA" on the rebellious city of Cienfuegos in September, 1957. Two thousand Cubans died. A Cuban general who directed the air attacks was decorated soon after by the U.S. Air Force.

A U.S. military mission was still training Cuban troops when Batista fled into exile. Official Washington was blissfully unaware of the imminent collapse of the dictatorship even at the very hour of Batista's flight.

The deplorable U.S. record in Cuba goes on.

The cry for economic sanctions against the Cuban revolutionary government began more than a year and a half ago. Congressman Wayne Hays spurred other representatives, most of the reactionary U.S. press and the administration to call for a reduction in the quota under which Cuba exports sugar to the U.S. Why? Because Congressman Hays feared that Fidel Castro would "depopulate" Cuba by executing notorious military butchers and police torturers responsible for 20,000 murders.

Last week the domestic and foreign sugar lobbies, and an even more potent administration "lobby," won through. The Congress has armed the president with authority to cut the Cuban sugar quota. The administration, abandoning all pretense of a policy of "tolerance and forbearance," will surely use this power.

What is at stake in this new "cold war" in the Caribbean?

At the onset of the sweeping social and economic revolution in Cuba, United States interests had an investment of one billion dollars in sugar mills, mines, oil refineries, banks, and assorted commercial enterprises. The Cubans, desperately poor, in one of the potentially richest countries on earth, faced with an unbalance of trade that ran $10,000,000 a month in favor of the United States, providing U.S. sugar companies with a profit of 23% per annum, set about to reform their economy.

Their solution has been to diversify their export markets for sugar, their import markets for crude oil and a hundred other necessities. They have gone to the Communist countries to find what we have refused to give them.

The Eisenhower administration, dedicated to the defense of vested interests, has declared war on the Cuban revolutionary regime. The U.S. press, 80% Republican, supports it.

What lies ahead? The Castro regime in Cuba, is viewed by the great mass of Latin Americans, irrespective of their nominal "leaders," as the hope of the future. To oppose this force is to quarrel with history to distort reality, to combat the inevitable. To call it Communism is mere name-calling.

The New York Times said in an editorial of June 21: "The conflict has spread like a stone in a pond from Cuba all around Latin-America and out to the wide world with its cold war. What is happening in Cuba and because of Cuba is, without question, the most important, dynamic, and fateful development in Latin America since the Wars of Independence 150 years ago. This is not a question of right and wrong. It is simply that Cuba is acting as a catalyst in the Western Hemisphere for all the explosive and conflicting forces in the contemporary world."

"What has all this to do with the Democratic National Convention?

In brief, this: a new constructive clear-sighted foreign policy is a necessity. It must be built on the human considerations of Cuba's hungry millions, struggling to preserve their first hope of centuries. It must reverse the course of present U.S. foreign policy. This policy has dangerously impaired U.S. prestige and influence in the world. If pursued to its logical conclusion, it could lead to the war that means annihilation for all of us.

The Democratic delegates assembled here have a great and solemn duty. It is to write a sane foreign policy platform which will enable a new administration to build a constructive program based on social justice, on concern for human rights, on the well-being of the people of our country and all the people in the world. Nothing else will do.

In the Caribbean crisis, the policy must be acknowledgement of the sovereign right of a sovereign people.

HANDS OFF CUBA!

If you are a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, your duty is clear. Demand that the Cuban people be permitted to work out their destiny just as we Americans insist on the right to govern ourselves in the best way we know how.

This advertisement sponsored by

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

60 East 42nd Street
Waldo Frank, Honorary Chairman

New York 17, N.Y.
Robert Taber, Secretary

WE INVITE YOUR SUPPORT OF OUR PRINCIPLES • WE INTEND TO FIGHT FOR THEM • PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/12/20 BY SP-8 [illegible]

file
97-4196

7-44 (Rev. 11-16-59)

8/ii
b3
b7E

SAC, Philadelphia [redacted] August 9, 1960

Director, FBI (97-4196)-91

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
IS - CUBA

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/CW

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 7/23/60. Copy of relet with translation also being furnished to Charlotte.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

5 - Phil

[illegible] York - Enclosure
1 - Charlotte - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Donahoe (sent direct with enclosure)

PJL:mjk
(6)

Enclosure

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 25
AUG 9 - 1960
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

51 AUG 12 19[illegible]

MAIL ROOM [illegible] UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Re: "Revolution," Havana, July 14, 1960.

Cuba's attitude towards United States imperialism is correct.

An interview with the American Negro leader ROBERT WILLIAMS. "We are receiving free treatment in Cuba." A bad example for oppressed countries.

On the July 26 Movement program from Las Villas, broadcast on CMHW, leaders of the Negro race in the United States were interviewed. Among them was ROBERT WILLIAMS. First the visitors were presented by [redacted] of the Municipal Cultural Commission. He was followed by the Provincial Dean of Journalists, [redacted] [redacted] and by the Commissioner of Santa Clara, [redacted] [redacted] This latter had words of praise for the visitors who are members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. [redacted] pointed out the sympathy with which these friends from the north look upon the Cuban Revolution. b6 b7C

[redacted] a Commissioner in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is accompanying WILLIAMS and his friends, spoke to them in English about the sympathy of Cuba and its Revolutionary Government for the Negroes in the South and for their struggle for the attaining of their human rights. b6 b7C

ROBERT WILLIAMS

"We are receiving free treatment in Cuba. We have never received such a warm welcome as we have here. I am greatly impressed to have been welcomed by the Commissioner. Such a reception would never be given to a Negro in my country," said ROBERT WILLIAMS in answer to the first question of the panel of journalists. Later

TRANSLATED BY:
PAUL JOSEPH LALLI:mjk
August 1, 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

97-4196-71

he added: "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee was created by a group of youths who stated that the American press was full of lies. The radio and television had launched a campaign which said that Cuba hated the United States and that Cuba would one day attack that nation. We are trying to approach our people to tell them the truth about the Cuban Revolution. Since the founding of the organization, our membership has increased to several thousand persons which make up the Committee. It is not easy to have many people work with us. We/many threats of the loss of work and, in many cases, threats of death. However, we feel that the struggle and the Cuban Revolution are part of the struggle of the whole world."

Concerning the Elections

What is the possibility of improving relations after the elections in the United States in November?

"I do not believe that there will be any favorable change for Cuba. The two major parties of the United States are more or less the same. They are the same because they represent the governing class and the interests of Wall Street. It is almost impossible that the campaign against Cuba cease in/the future. The hatred against your country stems from economic problems, not political ones. Cuba is considered a bad example for the oppressed nations in Latin America. All the parties of North America are full of imperialists."

How to Overcome the Difficulties

Is the Cuban attitude towards the monopolistic interests of the United States correct?

"The attitude which Cuba and the Revolution are maintaining today is correct in order to combat North American imperialism. As long as Cuba maintains an open door policy, the truth about your country can come out, although it passes very blurred through the

North American Iron Curtain," answered the leader of the Southern Negroes.

The Commissioner asked if the visitors believed that freedom in Cuba in the racial sphere, already progressing throughout the country, might influence the Negro population of the United States. WILLIAMS answered: "If the truth about Cuba were known in the United States, the masses would wake up. However, the government of my country is seeing to it that these truths are not known. It changes the truth about Cuba and those who know the truth there are very few."

Cuba is a Christian Country

ROBERT WILLIAMS thanked the Cuban people by saying that their courage and revolutionary spirit are an inspiration for oppressed peoples. "I was a victim of the North American press concerning Cuba," he said emotionally and emphatically. "I saw the truth about Cuba as a child. They had told me that Cuba was a communist nation and what I have seen is a civic-minded and a Christian nation. If this is communism, I vote for communism. Cuba is an inspiration for me. We came here under threats against our lives but we have found out the truth and the threats made to me upon my return to the United States will not count. We are sorry we did not come before to see the glory of the Cuban Revolution."

Reported by ALDO ISIDRON DEL VALLE.

* * *

Re: "Revolution" Year 3, July 15, 1960, No. 495, Havana.

The United States Asked Not to Intervene in Cuba. Page 1

Proclamations to this effect were distributed at the Democratic National Convention by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, presided over by the North American writer RICHARD GIBSON, distributed a Manifesto on Cuba at the Democratic National Convention which ended last Wednesday.

The declaration asserts that "the Cuban people have the right to work out their own destiny without the intervention of the United States," and adds that "the recent world events call for daring changes, changes in line with a vision of the future in our international policies."

It affirms that " nowhere is a change in relations more desperately needed than between the United States and Cuba."

The document points out that "the United States supported BATISTA, the discredited General who took power at the point of a pistol, and that the United States then tried to apply economic sanctions against the present government of Cuba by reducing the importation quota of Cuban sugar.

"The government of EISENHOWER," it adds, "has dedicated itself only to the defense of created interests declaring war upon the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

"The government of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba," it continues, "is seen by a great number of Latin Americans, in spite of their leaders, as the great hope of the future.

"To oppose this force," continues the document, "is to battle against history, falsify reality and fight the inevitable."

In its declaration, the Committee declares that "a clear and sound long-term policy is necessary. A policy is needed which will change the course of the present international attitude of the United States.

"If this present policy is maintained up to its logical conclusion," the article concludes, "it could lead us into a war which would be the anihilation of all of us."

The document ends with a plea to let Cuba trace its own course.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196) DATE: 7/22/60
(Attn: FBI Laboratory, Translation Unit)

FROM : 797 SAC, PHILADELPHIA [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostat copies of page 3 of "Revolucion," datelined Havana, 7/14/60. Also enclosed are two photostat copies each of page 1 and page 6 of "Revolucion," datelined Havana, 7/15/60.

The Translation Unit is requested to submit a full translation of an article appearing on page 3, columns 4, 5 and 6, of the 7/14/60 issue, captioned "Correcta la actitud de Cuba ante lel imperialismo de E.U." It is also requested that a full translation be supplied of an article appearing on page 1, columns 4 and 5, as well as the continuation of this article on page 6, column 8, of the 7/15/60 issue, captioned "Piden a EE. UU. no intervenga en Cuba."

For the information of the Bureau and New York, this material was submitted by [redacted] Foreign Division, [redacted] and French Pharmaceutical Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., to SAs CHARLES B. FLACK, JR., and EDWARD A. SMITH on 7/18/60. [redacted] stated that he was in Havana in mid-July and was appalled by an article appearing in the 7/14/60 issue of "Revolucion" which portended to be an interview of one ROBERT WILLIAMS, described as a representative of the American Negro people. WILLIAMS is believed to be identical with the ousted leader of the NAACP who advocated a violent approach in obtaining NAACP ends. [redacted] advised that in the article WILLIAMS allegedly makes the statement, "I have heard that Cuba is a Communist nation, and if this is Communism, I shall vote for it."

b6 b7C

REC- 84 97-4196-94 PJH

2 - Bureau (97-4196)(Encls. 6)(RM)
1 - New York [redacted] (Info.)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia [redacted]

b3 b7E

EX-104

16 JUL ~~25~~ 27 1960

EAS:ARD
(4)

~~COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB~~
~~FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT~~

T-42975
PJL: dra
7-26-60

Let. to Philadelphia with encls.
PJL:vajh
8/9/60

6 ENCLOSURE

EX PROC.

37

SEVEN

NAT. ~~ANT~~. SEC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/82 BY SP-3 [illegible]

[redacted]

b3
b7E

[redacted] indicated that also mentioned in this article was the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and that this Committee allegedly forwarded a plank to the Democratic National Convention at Los Angeles. Details of this are located on page 1 of the 7/15/60 issue. [redacted] indicated that he had recently been furnished literature through the mail from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

b6
b7C

It is requested that copies of this translation be forwarded to the New York Office in the captioned case and that additional copies be forwarded to the office of origin in the case on ROBERT WILLIAMS.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOV[illegible]MENT

Memorandum

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/RW 8/16/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~ 2,3
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ OADR

Tolson b6
Mohr b7C
Parsons ✓
Belmont ✓
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 20, 1960

WNINTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

~~CLASSIFIED BY~~ 6076 JAH/PLH
~~EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY~~ 2
~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE~~ 8/29/78

Recommendation is made herein that simultaneous [illegible] Robert Taber and Charles Santos Buch be conducted by New York Office (NYO) ~~(C)~~

Robert Taber is Committee's guiding light and paid for 4-6-60 ad in "The New York Times" sponsored by Committee. Taber refused to tell Senate Internal Security Subcommittee who furnished majority of funds used to pay for ad. Through a "The New York Times" source, New York determined a Charles Buch issued one of the checks in payment. Bank records show Charles Santos Buch made one cash deposit of $3500 in his account on 4-5-60, and on same date issued a certified check to "The New York Times." This was the day before the ad appeared ~~(C)~~ (U)

(U) ~~(S)~~ b3 b7E [redacted]

Through inadmissible sources, we know Cuban Government sent $4000 to be applied on ad's payment and is committed to furnish $2000 monthly for Committee's expenses. In addition, these inadmissible sources have furnished considerable data showing Taber is providing propaganda material to Cuban Government and is advising it concerning such activities. Neither Taber nor any other member of Committee, which includes several well-known writers and authors previously identified with communist front groups, have made any efforts to register the Committee or to register individually ~~(C)~~ (U)

Buch is a resident pathologist at New York Hospital, New York City. He entered the U. S. from Cuba in 1956, is a Cuban citizen, but filed declaration of intention to become U. S. citizen on 9-18-58. He wrote letter to "The New York Times" on 12-2-59 stating U. S. press is maliciously misinforming American people concerning Cuban situation. On 5-21-60 he appeared on a New York television program and claimed there are no communists in high Cuban Government positions, and called on U. S. to more closely cooperate with Castro's July 26 Movement. He denied membership in that Movement and said he is not connected with Cuban Government or with any Cuban revolutionary movement ~~(C)~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosure Sent ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ REC-14

97-4196 - 92

97-4196
1 - [redacted] (Charles Santos Buch) ~~(C)~~ (U)
1 - [redacted] (Robert Taber) b3 b7E
1 - Parsons 1 - Donahoe
1 - DeLoach 1 - Mullins
1 - Belmont

11 JUL 26 1960

RAM:ms ms
(8)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY MLK
DATE 8/29/78

NAT. INT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 AUG 2 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Taber is Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) news writer, who has been plugging for Castro since the latter first gained publicity with his rebels in the mountains of Cuba. CBS officials state Robert Taber served a jail sentence for kidnaping, armed robbery and unauthorized use of an auto. Identification records confirm this, but the offense occurred in 1939 and photograph submitted cannot be positively identified, although sources state little question exists that Robert Taber of the Committee is person involved. Identification records (not supported by fingerprints) also show Taber was arrested as a runaway in the early 1930's.

OBSERVATIONS:

This Committee continues to spread anti-U. S. propaganda on behalf of Cuban Government and, as recent as last week, individuals were distributing its literature outside entrance to building where Democratic National Convention was being held. It appears we have sufficient documentation on which Department can solicit Committee's registration on sole basis of propaganda activities being carried out, but we need further substantiation that Cuban Government provided funds for Committee's ad if we are to present case for prosecution. If it can be arranged, simultaneous interviews of Buch and Taber possibly would develop the evidence needed. ~~(S)~~ (U)

ACTION:

Attached is airtel to New York sent instructing simultaneous surprise interviews be arranged if at all possible with Buch and Taber. Since either may refuse to be interviewed without an attorney, New York being told to furnish name of attorney to Bureau with recommendations concerning desirability of carrying out interview in his presence if problem arises. New York is not to postpone questioning of cooperative interviewee pending Bureau decision on interview of other in presence of attorney. ~~(S)~~

OK

7/22

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

~~SECRET~~ Date: 7/22/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
(OO:NY)

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies and to New York two copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

The informant in the enclosed letterhead memo is [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified ~~"Secret"~~ due to the sensitive nature of the source and should be classified ~~"Confidential"~~ if it is downgraded since it [redacted] [redacted] and the information could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

③ - Bureau (Encls. 9)
2 - New York [redacted] (RM) (Encls. 2)
2 - WFO
[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

JGG:blb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 77

97-4196-93

AIRTEL

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D [redacted]
DATE FORW. 7-25-60
HOW FORW.
BY

~~BY SP-3 [illegible]~~
~~REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW GADR~~

b3
b7E

11 JUL 22 1960

WNINTEL

NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: ______ ~~SECRET~~ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

50 JUL 29 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 22, 1960

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

[redacted] CUBA
N.Y.

[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted]

b3
b7E

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8/6/82

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/RLD~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2, 3~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW CADR~~

~~SECRET~~

97-4196-1

UNINTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

best copy
available

7/22/60

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

7

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]
IS - CUBA
RA - CUBA

b3
b7E

[redacted]

[redacted] of the White Rose Movement, NYC, advised 7/21/60, that the White Rose will picket the Cuban Consulate, 623 Madison Ave., NYC, on 7/26/60, from 6:30 - 7:30 PM. Approximately 150 pickets will be on hand. [redacted] [redacted] will not participate; [redacted] of the White Rose, will be in charge.

b6
b7C

On 7/21/60, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, advised that [redacted] had obtained the permit to picket from the NYCPD.

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6 - Bureau [redacted]
[redacted]
(1 - 97-4196)
[redacted]
1 - Newark (INFO)
6 - New York [redacted]
[redacted]

97-4196 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 27 1960

b3
b6
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[illegible]
(16)

1 AUG 1 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/31/12 BY SP-8 [illegible]

best copy
available

[redacted]

b3
b7E

On 7/21/60, Detective [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, advised that [redacted] for the July 26th Movement, NYC, requested a permit for a picket and a permit for use of a loud speaker on July 25th between the hours of 12 noon and 2:30 pm on 36th St. and 8th Ave., NYC. Permission was granted. [redacted] said that there would be approximately 300 pickets present.

b6
b7C

On 7/22/60, [redacted] [redacted] advised that about 20 people will picket the Russian Consulate, NYC, 68th St. and Park Ave., on 7/25/60, and as yet had not requested the permit for picketing.

b6
b7C

On 7/21/60, at a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the following typewritten announcement was distributed: "The 26th of July is the Cuban national holiday commemorating the beginning of the Revolution. On that day there will be a congratulatory demonstration in Manhattan, consisting of a walk from the office of the Cuban Consulate General at 625 Madison Ave., to the United Nations building. The demonstrators will carry signs expressing approval of the aims and achievements of the Cuban Revolution. All those who are sympathetic with the Revolution are invited to join. We shall meet between 8 to 8:15 PM on Tuesday July 26, in front of 625 Madison Ave. (at 58th Street)".

At the end of the announcement was the following: "26th of July Committee Tel UN 4-4569, [redacted] [redacted] NYO indices negative on this organization and on the [redacted] Detective [redacted] [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, advised on 7/22/60, that [redacted] [redacted] is a student at Columbia University, NYC, NY, and [redacted] [redacted] is a Technician Assistant, Bell Telephone Laboratory, Murray Hill, New Jersey.

b6
b7C

best copy
available

[redacted] b3 b7E

[redacted] BSS, advised that the following organizations have indicated that they would picket the Russian Consulate, 680 Park Ave., NYC, on July 26th, 3-6 PM, but have not applied for a permit as yet: b6 b7C

[redacted] Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionario, Camilo Cienfuegos. b6 b7C

The following have indicated that they will picket but have not indicated time or place nor have they obtained a permit:

Agrupacion Revolucionaria Cubana (of New Jersey) and Organizacion Cubana Anti-Comunistas de Nueva York.

The NYO is in close contact with BSS and further developments will be forwarded the Bureau. Results of pickets and demonstrations on 7/26/60, will be submitted to the Bureau in a dissemination memorandum.

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Donahoe July 29, 1960

Mr. R. A. Mullins

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b3
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b7C
b7E

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

NAME	SERIAL NUMBERS	DATE SENT	O of O
[redacted]	3, 4, 6, 11	7/15/60	Phila.
The Fair Play for Cuba Committee	22, 33, 62	7/15/60	NY
[redacted]	2, 7, 9	7/18/60	Phila.
[redacted]	1, 8	7/18/60	Miami
[redacted]	1, 2	7/19/60	Newark
[redacted]	1	7/19/60	Newark
[redacted]	1, 4	7/19/60	Phila.

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

ACTION:

For record purposes.

- Mr. Donahoe
- Mr. Mullins

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

1 - 97-4196 (Fair Play for Cuba)

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

RAM:baatgp
(10)

97-4196 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 29 1960

~~CLASS. BY [illegible] 8/16/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

AUG 2 1960 ~~SECRET~~

WNINTEL ~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY [redacted]

Mr. Huelskamp

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York [redacted]

August 5, 1960

b3
b7E

EX 102

Director, FBI (97-4196) - 95
REC 6

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA

Reurlet 7/25/60. The Bureau does not consider it necessary or desirable to conduct interview of Joan Crawford relating to captioned matter. It is noted that you are not in possession of any information which would indicate that she is actually a member of captioned Committee or engaged in its activities. ~~(C)~~ (U)

NOTE:

Los Angeles letter 6/17/60 advised that allegation was received previously indicating that Joan Crawford was associated with "Be Fair to Cuba Committee" in California. Subsequent inquiry failed to substantiate this but did furnished information that Joan Crawford had moved to New York where she took up permanent residence and discarded former ties to Hollywood. According to Public Relations representative, 20th Century Fox, Joan Crawford is not the sort to become involved in political matter and is strictly a business woman. According to LA inquiry, a plan to establish a branch of the subject organization in LA may have existed but it did not materalized. NYO of opinion she may have been approached and may have information re Committee. From the information developed, does not appear to be sufficient reason to contact Miss Crawford. ~~(C)~~ (U)

BLH:clc
(4)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~CLASS. BY~~ [illegible]
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ ~~OADR~~

WNINTEL

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 20
AUG 4 1960
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SBD/lm

51 AUG 9 1960

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

7-20, 1960

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☑ Attention Robinson
☑ Return to [illegible] 1539
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☑ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ________ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ________
☑ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

b6
b7C

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place [redacted]
Address ________

Localities ________
R# ________ Date 7/20 Searcher Initials [illegible]

Prod. ________

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-8 BTS/UW

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196) DATE: 7/25/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA

Re Los Angles letter to Bureau 6/17/60.

NY is not in possession of any information which would indicate that the movie actress JOAN CRAWFORD is a member of the captioned committee or that the committee is active in California. It is felt, however, that the group could attempt to involve prominent persons in that state. Since Miss CRAWFORD is now residing at 2 East 70th St., NYC, and there is nothing in the files of the NYO which would make an interview of her undesirable, Bureau authority is requested to interview her to determine if she has been approached to support the committee or if she is aware of any activity on the part of the committee in California. ~~(C)~~ (U)

③ - Bureau (97-4196) (RM)
(1 - 100-433134)
1 - Los Angeles [redacted] (Info) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-32825) (Info) (RM)
1 - NY 100-141681
1 - New York [redacted]

b3
b7E

JJC:mah
(7)

UNREC'D COPY FILED IN 100-433134

EX 109

97-4196-95

7 JUL 27 1960

Let to NY
8/5/60
RH

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/RY 8/16/83~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

~~SEC. 84~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ EXCEPT
~~WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

WNINTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~NAT'L INT'L SEC.~~

1 - Mullins

EX 109 REC- 52 97-4196 July 25, 1960

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated July 18, 1960, with its enclosure, has been received.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to bring this matter to my attention and afford me the benefit of your observations.

In the event you receive any additional information which you believe to be of interest to the FBI, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Newark Office located at the U. S. Post Office and Court House Building, Newark 2, New Jersey.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
JUL 2 5 1960
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-8 BJJ/CW

1 - Newark (Enclosure)
1 - New York [redacted] (Enclosure)

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b7E

RAM:bar:jlw
(5)

97-4196

(See Note SACS, Newark and New York
Page 2)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

53 AUG 3 1960

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

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NOTE SACS NEWARK, NEW YORK:

Enclosed are single copies of [redacted] *letter. The enclosure to her letter is an article by Carleton Beals, cochairman of "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee," which appeared in "The Christian Century" on 3/9/60. The article is similar to others edited by various members of the committee and is obviously slanted to place Cuba in a favorable light. Nothing of investigative interest is contained in the article. Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning* [redacted]

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

In addition to enclosing the article by Beals, [redacted] *deplored conditions in Cuba and stated she lost a son in France in 1944. She also has visited in Europe and the Far East and, in her letter, pointed out the necessity of fighting world communism.*

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P. O. Box 143,
Leonia, New Jersey.
July 18, 1960.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed article came to my attention while I was visiting a very old and dear friend on Long Island, a week or so ago. Her son is, or rather was, the manager of a sugar centrale in Delicias, Cuba belonging to the Cuban American Sugar co. My friend is a staunch Methodist, and comes from a long line of supporters of that faith. She subscribes to the Christian Century, and she gave me the article to read, which I have copied, and now enclose to you.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

She was so disturbed by the tone of the article that she sent it to her son for comment - and he asked an older man, who had been in Cuba for many years to make the comments. I am sorry I do not know the name of the person who made the comments. But, I do feel that one cannot just disagree with an article like this - something must be done to stop writers from making such slanderous attacks on the United States, and publications which print these articles should be informed of the danger of their policy, or their licenses should be revoked.

How can a simple, honest American, whose love of country and respect for our system is of prime importance, combat a vicious thing like this? We lost our son in France in 1944, and I cannot bear to think that more of this carnage can go on, if we do not do some constructive thing about this perversion of the truth.

In talking with another friend who was an executive with Electric Bond and Share for many years, and who made many trips to Cuba, he said also that Carleton Beals is an out and out communist, and that he has consistently kept things stirred up in Cuba, even as early as 1933 -

with his book, "The Crime of Cuba".

We have lived in Leonia for thirty-six years, We sold all of our property, and went to Europe in Sept. 1958 - were gone 20½ months, covering agreat deal of Europe and going to the Far East on a Danish freighter during four and one-half months last winter. We found that the closer one got to Communism, the more the people were in favor of our fleet in the Far East, and they were grateful for the security which they felt it gave them. In Hong-Kong for instance, the British were quite open in stating that it was only the U S Fleet which kept Red China from Formosa, Korea, Japan, the Pescadores, and anything else that they wanted. However, in England we met many Britishers who felt that we made a mountain out of a mobhill, because we do try to alert the world to the danger of Communism.

I honestly believe that our people would like to have a prescription for routing out these subversives and ridding our country of this menace through the orderly processes of law - but what can one do?

I shall appreciate being told of a plan of action to accomplish some of these ends. Unfortunately avowed communists will not listen to reason, and they distort facts. It was not brought out in the papers that Tokyo is a city of 8 million, and when 80,000 rioted, it was only 1 percent of the whole. Letters from people whom we met in Japan (Japanese nationals) feel very embarassed and chagrined that they had to cancel our President's visit for his security - that the rioters ware mostly young students, and paid agitators, hired by the Reds. Too many people do not realize that, and they make sweeping statements of our country's loss of face. It is time we stopped the newsmen from that attitude - I believe letters should be written to all newsmen to be sure they have the facts, before reporting such vicious propaganda, that plays into Communist hands.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]

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b7C

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DATE 8-16-82 BY SP-8 BJT/MJV

Mc

EXP. PROC.
JUL 19 1960

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Mc

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCL ATTACHED

~~EX~~ EX 109

aka 7-~~22~~-60
RAM:bar
cc New York (enc cc incom
Newark " "

REC 52 [redacted] 97-4196-96

27

12 JUL 18 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-8 BJJ/RU

ENCLOSURE 97-4196-96

Published in The
Christian Century
March 9, 1960.

CUBA'S REVOLUTION: THE FIRST YEAR

An analyst of the Cuban scene presents a picture of that island country which contrasts with that usually given in the press of the United States.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

CARLETON BEALS

+ The following is an exact copy of the above article as it appeared - the remarks on the right, are those of a prominent executive who has spent many years in Cuba, as representative of a large company, owned and operated jointly by Cuban and American interests.

(Carleton Beals is a famous leftist writer, author of "Crime of Cuba" - 1933. Recently associate of W. Waldo Frank, et al, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee".

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

In the predawn of January 1, 1959, Dictator Fulgencio Batista fled from Camp Colombia in Havana, leaving a land despoiled and long terrorized. Today vast Camp Colombia-built by the first United States Military occupation and for 50 some years the seat of military powerathat controlled all Cuban governments-has been converted by the regime of Fidel Castro into a school accomodating thousands of students.

Throughout the island the feudal forst and barracks-symbols of colonial rule and military oppression-are being reconditioned for classes. In Holguin, the fortress that housed the Eighth Regiment under Batista's Colonel Fermin Cowley, who periodically hung the bodies of tortured citizens from the plaza trees, has been transformed in "School City Oscar Moya" (named after an early student victim of the dictatorship), with 80 classrooms, facilities for 9000 students, a swimming pool, sports fields, a children's park, medical and dental services. Grateful Holguin has donated ten buses for student transportation.

(True, but meanwhile Castro is depleting Cuba's reserves (dollar) by spending over 120 million needlessly for arms to"defend the Revolution."

I

At the Agramonte Barracks in Camaguey bulldozers are tearing down the thick walls, the sharpshooters' towers and the barbed wire, and the buildings are being reconditioned for school purposes. Cement is being poured for additional construction. This activity provided the basis for a story, quoted by many American newspapers, which alleged that Soviet engineers were setting up a missile platform capable of destroying Cape Canveral, Florida.

Armondo Hart, the eager young minister of education, and his assistants have worked hard to expand education, to set up adequate private and public school standards and to [illegible] decentralize school administration. Most textbooks-some imposed by the first American military occupation or the incredibly corrupt Carles Magoon administration during the second intervetion-were pathetically out of date and biased. The preparation of a new history text was put in the hands of Emilio Roig Leuchsenrig, Cuba's most distinguished historian, scholar, editor and writer. Time magazine found no difficulty in labeling him a communist, his text a Marxist text- which is similar to calling President Whitney Griswold of Yale University a communist.

(Communist. [redacted] b6 b7C

Before establishing the new educational program Hart followed

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the pattern set for nearly all new legislation by sponsoring a week-long conference of citizens and experts held in the Chamber of Deputies auditorium. It was feared that private schools, the majority of which are Catholic, might oppose some reforms.

Leida Sarabia, delegate for the National Catholic Teachers' Federation, unreservedly applauded the program. Her slogan was good public schools, notoone abandoned, nor a single deficient or commercialized private school". She asserted that mass education was needed-and quickly-to wipe out illiteracy and to "~~create~~ cre a popular anti-imperialist conscience that will defend the permanent and historic values of our country". Holding that Cuba has no time for prolonhed studies or debates, she said: "We must hasten to prepare the specialists so urgently needed or the revolution cannot carry out the industrial development it proposes", ~~Holding that Cuba has no time~~ Above all make haste with rural schools: "They need to be incorporated with the revolutionary pupposes if agraian reform is to be a success. For that we need no elaborate technical plans. It is enough if the rural teacher understands his mission at this historic moment and received adequate orientation."

True that schools are badly needed and are being provided as never before, but unfortunately the Indoctrination program goes along wihh it. (The underlinging on the opposite column is by the commentator)

Well, beofre the end of next year, the government expects to have ready more new classrooms than have been constructed in the entire previous history of the republic.

During his regime Batista, haveing ousted the teachers, for a time manned all grammar schools with semiiterate sergeants. Toward the end few schools were functioning. Most high schools, colleges and universities were closed down. Many students and teachers were tortured or killed. Great Havana University, one of the oldest in the New World, with 15,00 students, had been closed for years. The successive heads of the student federation and numerous professors had been exiled or killed. But with the Castro revolution the institution came to life again-on the basis of complete autonomy.

The students are as unhappy and oppressed as they ever were-they resent and object to the Communist domination of their school, but are prohibited from demonstrating openly in the name of unity.

~~The finan~~

The financial problem of the new government is not a simple one. The Batista gang had cleaned out the treasury, and the revolution itself stopped many sources of income. Batista gave anything away, provided he got his equity in new enterprises-sometimes up to 50%. The inflow of United States capital halted. So have tourist dollars, which formerly totaled more than $50 million annually. The 1959 sugar crop had to be sold in a depressed market, at the lowest price since the great depression. Even before that Batista had cut sugar workers' wages 50%.

Nevertheless the Castro financial record has been amazing. The graft previoully practiced on a colossal scale has been eliminated. The death penalty has been set for mafeasance in office. Administrative expenses of government have been rigorously cut. Top government salaries have been sharply reduced, while lower-paid employees have been given a 30 % increase, the minimum now ranging around $65. per month.

II

An unfavorable trade balance which has existed for many decades, and which stems from absentee capital, taxation favoring large foreign corporations, an unfair reciprocal trade treaty that gave high-priced American goods a monopoly of the market and prevented the rise of Cuban industry and diversified agriculture, has cost Cuba billions of dollars. It isntrue that Cuba receives a 20% price differential on sugar sold to the United States market, but this differen-

LIE-this statement is full of fallacies and lies. Cuba's reserves before Batista were over 500 million. The healthy trade exchange between Cuba and the Us prior to 1959 created a higher standard of tial is illusory, since it is rigged so that the benefits accrue to American refiners.

of living for Cuba than existed in any Latin-American country. Castro restrictions have caused countless firms to go out of business and have thrown thousands out of work. (+ underlining is that of commentator)

The Castro government has sought to redress trade balance by exchange controls, by almost prohibitive tariffs on luxury goods and by creating new trade outlets with Mexico, Venezuela and other Latin-American countries; with Europe, Egypt and now Russia. A larger tax burden plus a 30 per cent increase in wages has been imposed on foreign corporations, and a share for Cuba, ranging from 25 to 60 per cent of gross raw product output, is now collected. Naturally these economic protective measures have increased the universal din in the United States press proclaiming insistently that Castro is "communist".

The Castro government has increased the monetary reserves-depleted by hundreds of millions in the final six months of Batista's rule through theft and military outlays spent to put down the Castro revolt-to $135 million, or about four fold. This has been done in spite of handicaps and in spite of Castro's having undertaken more new enterprises than Batista had launched even in his prosperous heyday. At present the balance has dropped to $70. million. This is a normal decrease prior to a new sugar harvest, but it is still double that Batista left behind. The drop has prompted predictions in the American press of imminent financial collapse.

WHICH CANNOT FAILR TO COME.

III

Besides starting a new school-building program the Castro government promptly resumed work on the abandoned Batista public works projects. A number of these projects have already been completed; all will be finished this year. To accomplish this the government had to confiscate practically all construction company assets, including those of several United States companies. The latter had all been controlled by Batista or his top officials, who owned from 50 to 100% of their assets. Other projects have been launched, particularly in the field of public housing. A 20 story apartment building has been started in central Havana; it will house residents of an inner city slum. The necessary demolition work began last December. Vast marsh-draining projects are under way. Moreover a $100 million shipbuilding program has been started, using Cuban and British capital. This program ties in with a new trade agreement with Egypt; it provides for cheap shipment in native-owned vessels and for reciprocal building of industries on each other's soil.

Private housing and apartment construction is at a standstill because of Castros resettlement policies.

Already an admitted flop.

Within three weeks after the revolution rail and road communications were restored the length and breadth of the island by means of vast voluntary brigades of workers (who deferred their wage demands), although hundred of bridges, some of them huge steel structures, had been destroyed and many miles of railraods torn up. Many provisional bridges have now been replaced with permanent structures. New feeder roads, ~~particularly in Oriente province,~~ have been built and surfaced in many part os the island, and work is going ahead actively on these major roads, particularly in Oriente Province. These have been laid out to open up hitherto isolated farming and mining areas, and with an eye to the development of scenic drives and fine new beaches in the hope of attracting future tourists to remote parts of the island rather than to the gambling tables, bars and whorehouses of Havana.

The crux of Castro's revolutionary program is, of course, land reform. It is absurd that an incredibly rich island such as Cuba, which a relatively small population, should find it necessary to import most of its foodstuffs from the world's highest-priced market and that the bulk of its people for a good part of the year do not have enough to eat. This has been increasingly the case ever since Cuba threw off Spanish rule. At that time Cuba gained a modicum of political independence, but she has steadily lost economic independence.

True land reform, intelligently applied, was badly needed: Castro's brand is destructive, ruthless and unjust, thoroughly COMMUNISTIC in its disregard of private property.

According to current United States doctrine, the great preventive of communism is the pumping in of dollars which, it is claimed will raise the standard of living and promote political stability, even though that stability be of the Franco or Trujillo brand. Cuba probably has the largest concentration of foreign capital per capita of any country in the world. Naturally much of it does not represent actual shipping in of dollars; the greater part is from the general rise in property values and write-ups on the basis of profits. Butnthe amount is large. Absentee United States coporations own most of the arable land of Cuba, as well as a good share of the nonarable land, plus great mineral holdings as yet largely undeveloped. The same is true of most public untilities and industries. This situation has almost completely destroyed any bona fide local free-enterprise system, and has accentuated class distinctions. The City of Havana, with its glorious Malecon and its Gold Coast Skyline, is also a city of slums and beggars, of concealed filth and disease. Not even New York has such dreadful slums.

Untold millions pouref into Cuba by these private firms, creating thousands of jobs, bringing better living standards, etc.

LIE-grossly exaggerated.

IV

The bulk of the people of the island live in poverty. The largest labor force is in the sugar industry, which provides work for three or four months a year at wages that have finally reached about a dollar a day-in high priced sugar years, sometimes considerably more. The workers also receive housing in vast unsanitary barracks or n palm huts. In many places they are not allowed to grow vegetables or raise animals. After the zafra (sugar making season) is over, these families are cast back into the cities to try to findtemporary work-which is rarely available. So they scrounge in garbage pails and begs Sick children spread disease; girls become prostitutes; boys become thieves.

All of Cuba's ills are due, not to U.S. capital, as Castro claims, but to the Cuban people's own fostering of a corrupt political system.

Traditionally even native colonos or tenants had to sign contracts that they would grow nothing butnsugar cane and would raise no animals. Of late some corporations, particularly the United Fruit Company, have sought to allexiate such harsh conditions by providing workers with all year housing on small plots where they can raise their own food. But it cannot be claimed that American dollars brought happiness or prosperity to the bulk of the Cuban people.

The new agrarian lawdissociates landholding from refinery ownership, will eventually put an end to all foreign land ownership, and places limits on the size of landholding (as was finally achieved in Puerto Rico under the governorship of Rexford Tugwell)

As the new farm program gets under way it is bound to arouse considerable opposition, and the American chorus that Castro is a communist will grow more shrill. We in the United States went through all of this lohg ago in regard to Mexico. Who today would argue that the American press was right in branding Carranza, Obregon and Calles as bolshevists, Meanwhile documents widely published in the Cuban press allege that anti-Castro Cuban emigrants in the United States have been financed by outlawed Batista elements, by Trujillo of Santo Domingo and by American corporations.

The Batista element is fully discredited in Cuba, but Castro's jails are now full of his own 26 of July revolutionaries, who have turned against him because of his communist leanings.

Cuba has been particularly outraged by the United States protest that expropriated land must be paid for with cash rather than with interest-bearing bonds. This was the manner in which Ambassador Dwight Morrow briefly halted land reform in Mexico-with the net result that a popular tied swept Lazaro Cardenas into the presidency to complete the program on a truly national scale and to expropriate foreignrailroad and oil holdings besides.

Worthless paper.

Cuba's pauperdom is far worse than that of Mexico in 1910. Leaving to one side the monopoly of land ownership by foreign corporations, 60 per cent of the remaining land is owned by 1 per cent of the populations Plantation agriculture rules most of the island and represents much of the developed wealth. To avoid destroying an existing asset and at the same time provide Cuba with its necessary food is not easy, except in the case of the sugar ind stry; far too much land is planted in cane, resulting in a costly carry-over program each year. The government is attempting to solve this problem by setting up peasant cooperatives in the tobacco, cattle and sugar industries.

OVER-

SIMPLIFIED.

At this point nearly all of the coffee estates, which are centered principally, in Pinar del Rio province, have been expropriated; the largest is that of an American corporation. Actually the seizure of these estates began before an agrarian law was worked out. The workers merely moved in, and the revolutionary forces threw up barbed wire manned with machine guns. The government had to move fast to legalize a thing already done. (It has also moved to put down armed hill bands opposing the new regime.)

Cooperatives have been set up in the cattle industry as well. Nearly all cattle lands, including the vast King Ranch, the holdings of the Cuban Corporation, the United Fruit Copany and the Bethlehem Steel Company, have been cut down to the present legal limits. Cubas has vast iron deposits, owned largely by Bethlehem Steel and held in reserve for many decades. The sugar estates have been given a reprieve until the 1960 crop is in somemonths hence. But thereis little doubt that the Castro regime will move ahead ro implement the new agrarian law as rapidly as possible.

All cattle and cattle lands have been seized without a single receipt or penny having been given.

Space does not permit discussion of all the remarkable efforts being made in Cuba to build hospitals and improve public health to promote new industried and urban development--above all to open up new mining areas, for Cuba is incredibly rich in underdeveloped mineral resourses, especially copper, iron, manganese ~~nickel~~

All petroleum exporation companies, which spent millions in earching for oil, have been dri

1

nickel and various strategic metals.

All in all, the Castro record for its first year, is far from being merely sound and fury. His achievements, which include building a new army and a new government from top to bottom, have been phenomenal. It would seem that the press of the United States could do a better service than to ridicule Castro's beard and to look under his bed for possible communists, who actually have less influence in Cuba todat than when Dictator Machado was overthrown by Batista and Grau San Martin; and probably les influence than under Batista, who publicly outlawed and secretly coddled them.

What ever one's opinion of the changes occuring in Cuba, or whatever criticisms may beleveled at Castro(methods (and some are not very appealing) if the ~~methods~~ present regime succeeds for the first time in Cubas's hisory in establishing a bona fide political independence and with it economic independence, Cuba will have achieved a basis for democracy which it does not have now and never has had.

as has MonBay Mining- which spent 75 illion dollars to develop the Mon Bay nickel mining plant for an ore that can be processed only in the Freeport Sulphur special processing plant in Texas.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: 7/27/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

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b7E

SUBJECT: JULY 26TH MOVEMENT, NYC
IS - CUBA;
RA - CUBA

Re NY airtel, dated 7/22/60.

Attached are nine copies of memorandum setting forth the activities in NYC of the July 26th Movement, NYC, on 7/26/60. Several members of the July 26th Movement were recognized in the various demonstrations. Their identities are being set forth in a separate memorandum for their case files.

(8) - Bureau [redacted] (Encls. 15) (RM)
[redacted]
(1 - 97-4196) Fair Play for Cuba Committee
[redacted]
[redacted]
2 - Newark (WHITE ROSE) (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - New York [redacted]
[redacted]
1 - New York [redacted] (TABER) [redacted]
1 - New York [redacted]
ENCLOSURE

JJC:vc
(18)

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. BY SP-8 [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW OADR

NOT RECORDED
174 AUG 2 1960

Approved: WNINTEL Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

59 AUG 5 1960

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] b3 b7E

It will be noted that [redacted] a clerk at the Cuban Consulate, NYC, was observed among those attending the rally. A leaflet entitled "Support Cuban Freedom" was passed out at this rally. A copy of this leaflet is enclosed for the Bureau ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

For the information of Newark, persons participating in the White Rose picket were observed leaving in cars bearing the following New Jersey licenses:

NJ AOI - 502
NJ EFE - 873
NJ EZB - 220
NJ AOC - 535

Each car appeared to be carrying six persons. The cars were observed by SA JAMES J. CONWAY.

The attached memoranda are being furnished for the information of the Bureau and Newark.

The memoranda are classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect the source [redacted] (NY T-1) of continuing value, whose disclosure might be detrimental to the national defense ~~(S)~~ (U) b3 b7E

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
July 27, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: July 26th Movement

A rally sponsored by the July 26th Movement of New York City was held at Eighth Avenue and 36th Street, New York City, on July 26, 1960. The rally was held to commemmorate the anniversary of the attack of the forces of Fidel Castro, present Cuban Prime Minister, against the Moncado Barracks in Cuba on July 26, 1953.

Speakers at the rally were the following:

[redacted] Group of the Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs.

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b7C

[redacted] a Dominican group in New York City.

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b7C

[redacted] [redacted] who represented Advance, a Communist Party Youth Organization.

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Robert Taber of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Each speaker praised the Cuban revolution and Fidel Castro. The rally began at 12:15 p.m. and terminated at 1:45 p.m. There were approximately fifty persons in attendance.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CLASS. BY SO-8 BTJ/RLS~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3.~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

UNINTEL

97-4196- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 26th Movement

It will be noted that on July 21, 1960, at a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, held at Steinway Hall, 111 West 57th Street, New York City, [redacted] passed out a bulletin calling for a march from the Cuban Consulate, New York City, to the United Nations Building. The march was to be held on July 26, 1960, as a "congratulatory demonstration". The bulletin is signed the "26th of July Committee". During the meeting, [redacted] stated that the 26th of July Committee consists of two members, himself and his wife.

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b7C

[redacted]

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b7C
b7E

At 7:30 p.m., approximately 250 persons demonstrated in front of the Cuban Consulate, New York City. At 8:20 p.m., the demonstrators marched to the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

United Nations Building, where they disbanded. Among the demonstrators were many members of the July 26th Movement.

From 6:30 p.m. until 7:30 p.m., members of the White Rose movement, an anti-Fidel Castro movement also held a picket in front of the Cuban Consulate. This group carried signs charging that Communism is taking over Cuba. This picket was disbanded at 7:30 p.m. There were no incidents between the White Rose and July 26th Movement groups.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

DATE: 7/27/60

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE [redacted] b3 b7E

BB

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT
IS - CUBA

Re report of SA JAMES J. CONWAY, 6/7/60, at New York.

Indices, Baltimore Office, contain no information that would identify [redacted] however, Baltimore indices do indicate that an [redacted] with no further identifying data, had signed a telegram sent to the Secretary of State, CHRISTIAN HERTER, on March 12, 1960, urging the U.S. to consider banning nuclear tests in the interest of achieving general disarmament. b6 b7C

This [redacted] was indicated as [redacted] [redacted] at Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland. b6 b7C

It is noted Goucher College is a private girls' college in the Baltimore area.

E

RUC
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York [redacted] (REGISTERED MAIL) b3 b7E
1 - Baltimore
BFN:lmb
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

REC- 13 97-4196-97

4 JUL 28 1960

58 AUG 2 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ 1 - Mr. Farrow

REC-38 97-4116-98

July 29, 1960

EX-107

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated July 22, 1960, with its enclosure, has been received.

I want to thank you for your interest in bringing this material to my attention and affording me the benefit of your observations.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 25
JUL 29 1960
COMM-FBI

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

1 - New York (enclosure)

ATTENTION: SAC, NEW YORK

Enclosed is a copy of correspondent's communication. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1,2,4,3~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

NOTE TO NEW YORK, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

EBF:pw (4) SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

REC'D MAIL ROOM

8/16/82

7931K

~~CLASS. BY~~
~~REASON-FCIM II 1,2,4,2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Room

58 AUG 5 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

WNINTEL

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

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b7C

NOTE TO NEW YORK, CONTINUED

Correspondent enclosed a newspaper clipping from "The New York Times" which contains pro-Castro sympathies. This article indicates it was placed in "The New York Times" by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is the subject of [redacted]

b3
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NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent states "What manner of organization can this be who will publish such subversive material, and how can the great New York Times justify their airing of this type of propaganda."

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is a pro-Castro propaganda group organized by various American Castro sympathizers. We have received information showing that the Cuban Government is subsidizing and directing the activities of this Committee. (97-4196)~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~[illegible]~~

[redacted]

LIFE IN[illegible]RANCE AGENT AND
GENER[illegible] INSURANCE BROKER 180 RIVERSIDE D[illegible]—NEW YORK 24, N.Y.
TELEPHO[illegible]S EVERGREEN 8-4800 - SCHUYLER 4-3742
OCEAN MARINE, INLAND MARINE, BONDS, BURGLARY, PAY-MASTER HOLDUP, AND EVERYTHING INSURANCEWISE.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance -- Fire and Allied Lines

b6
b7C

July 22, 1960

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

During the past week this enclosed article was run in the New York Times as an ad soliciting funds as you can see for the "Fair Play for Cuba" Committee

What manner of organization can this be who will publish such subversive material, and how can the great New York Times justify their airing of this type of propaganda?

[redacted]

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ALS/ee

EXP. PROC.

JUL 25 1960

ENCLOSURE ~~ATTACHED~~

1 enclosure

REC'D

REC- 38

97-4196-98

EX-107

JUL 25 1960

Ack
1-NY
7-29-60

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/rw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-8 BDJ/rls

ENCLOSURE 97-4196-98

Editorial from

THE NATION

Go Slow, Goliath

A STATISTICIAN points out that Cuba's annual income of $2.7 billion is less than the United States spends on cosmetics. Nevertheless, in letting matters come to a showdown, the United States faces defeat. President Eisenhower says the United States has no quarrel with the Cuban people and ascribes the current crisis to "inexplicable actions" of the Castro government. To the President and his golfing and bridge companions these actions may seem incomprehensible. To them, it may appear that Castro had a choice, that he could have played ball with foreign capitalism and avoided the crisis. Castro had no choice, actually. He could not please well-heeled Americans except by ignoring the needs of his own people and bringing down his regime, to be succeeded by still another dictatorship under which the majority of the agricultural population would live in disease and semi-starvation. Unfortunately, from the standpoint of these Americans and their Latin American opposite numbers with American bank accounts, Castro is a Messianic type who will always remain inexplicable to most of those who rise to supreme power in the corporate and governmental hierarchies of the Western world.

WHEN you have been fighting for six years against apparently insuperable odds, fighting with rifles against tanks and airplanes, you are not afraid of death, and you are not afraid of the United States which, after all, can only kill you (and, the chances are, dares not do that). There is also the memory of events, none very remote. The United States supported Batista militarily and economically. Batista killed thousands of Cubans, upped the national debt by a billion dollars and, not coincidentally, he and his henchmen stole a billion. And over the longer term: the United States freed Cuba from Spanish tyranny and substituted another tyranny, more subtle but no less hateful. For fifty years Cuba cooperated with American business. When matters have reached such a pass a new start must be made: that is revolution. Revolution in this form may involve expropriation. To Washington, expropriation may appear the ultimate horror; but the Cubans have endured horrors which seem worse.

Associated Press Wirephoto

r John F. Kennedy and his wife
nis Port, Mass., on way to day
cht Marlin. Democratic nominee
rt until the Senate reconvenes.

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cowl-necked, orange pullover sweater and Capri pants in pink, walked slowly beside her husband as they made their way through the spectators and photographers to their cruiser. They stayed on the water about two hours, after which the Senator returned and took a nap, his office reported.

Praise By A. F. L.-C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The merged labor movement's Committee on Political Education said today Senator Kennedy had a "perfect voting record on labor issues."

"Kennedy has voted in the interests of trade unionists on thirty-three key labor-management issues since entering Congress in 1947, and against them not once," the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations committee said in its bi-weekly political memo."

ed that there might be other committees, such as professional or minority groups, active in the campaign. But he stressed that the citizens' committee would be "the major committee."

He also said that in addition to a chairman there would have to be a coordinator to maintain working liaison between the committee and the Democratic state organization.

Just who that would be, he said he did not know. He suggested it might be preferabl to have someone who was clos to the candidate personally an yet was not actively identifie with the reform movement o the present state organizatio

Mr. Kennedy explained tha he had talked on the subjec in Los Angeles with both An thony P. Akers, twice the Dem ocratic Congressional candidat in Manhattan's Seventeent District, and R. Peter Straus, West Side Manhattan delegate

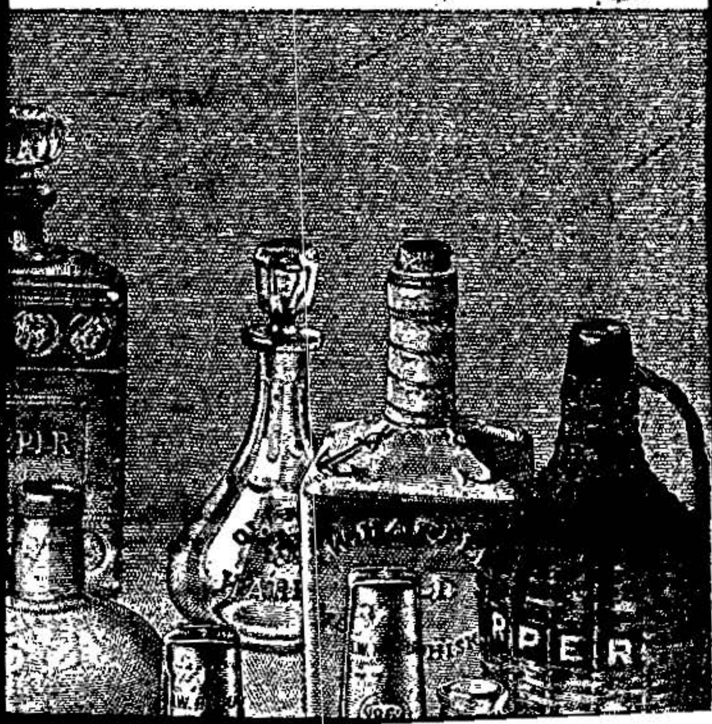
Mr. Kennedy indicated, to that Michael H. Prendergas the Democratic state chairma had been told of the candidate' desire for establishing a cit zens' committee here. Th state committee originally op posed the idea.

Mayor Wagner also fell i line with the idea at a Cit Hall press conference at whic he said that "all must work fo the common cause—the electio of Kennedy and Johnson."

In the campaign, he declared he would do "whatever is aske of me and everything I can d to assist."

13 Camels Arrive Here

Thirteen dromedaries (one humped camels) were unloade yesterday from the freighte Pioneer Tide at Pier 59, North River, ending a seventy-one-da trip from Adelaide, Australia



BUT what about "international communism"? Since Castro cannot go it alone and henceforth American help is barred, he has turned to the Soviet Union for help. A man who talks as much as Castro does must give utterance to a certain number of follies, but there is no reason to doubt his basic good sense. He is a Nationalist, not a Communist, and presumably he has no more desire to be slavishly dependent on the Soviet Union than on the United States. He must be aware that Khrushchev is using him for yet another step in the systematic and so far successful downgrading of Yankee prestige. But Castro may also consider it possible that the Soviet Union is prepared to make a showcase of Cuba as a co-equal ally with an economic system which will evolve in its own way. In any case, that is the Cubans' affair. "Eisenhower Bars A Red Cuba" is a piece of arrogance which must make Khrushchev rejoice. We have no more right to dictate Cuba's form of government than Cuba has to dictate ours.

THE days of Guatemala-type counterrevolutions engineered by John Foster Dulles and his gun-toter, Puerifoy, are over, and it would be well for Goliath to realize it. Our influence below the border is generally on the decline. If anyone thinks otherwise, he has only to listen to the debate in the Security Council.

This editorial has been reprinted from the Nation of July 23, 1960, as a contribution to public understanding.

If you would like to share the cost of this appeal for fair play, please send your contributions to

Fair Play for Cuba

Committee

60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
Robert Taber, Executive Secretary

I.W. HARPER
W. HARPER
Harper

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Americans
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up front—
n Bond and

I. W. Harper Mellow 86 Proof, distillery-bottled...both original and genuine I. W. Harper Kentucky Bourbon. Yes, bottles have changed ...but never the quality of I. W. Harper, since 1872—as you will discover the very first time you try it.

I. W. HARPER

The Gold Medal Bourbon

ass, 1880; "Canteen G.A.R.," 1895; "Pewter Pitcher," 1900; "Companion"
Decanter, 1885; "Gold Medal" Decanter, 1949; "Harper's Own" Ceramic
"The American" Flask, 1875; "Carboy," 1880; "Cameo" Miniature, 1899.
6 AND 100 PROOF • I. W. HARPER DISTILLING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

7/25/60

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NY

SUBJECT: [redacted]

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b7E

[redacted] WCBS NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS, telephonically contacted this office and referred to the fact that RICHARD GIBSON, who is being discharged by Columbia Broadcasting System for violation of the chain's news policy, is also affiliated with the captioned organization. GIBSON is being discharged from CBS for his publically affiliating himself with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

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The Institute for Development of International Relations, according to [redacted] is interested in freedom for Algiers, the Belgian Congo, Cuban affairs and further integration in the South.

b6
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According to [redacted] GIBSON, in an interview with officials of CBS, either stated or intimated that the Institute for Development of International Relations may engage in violence in the South in furtherance of its program there. [redacted] had no details as to who might be involved, where the activity might take place, or what time it might occur.

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There is no record in the indices of this office concerning the Institute for Development of International Relations. In connection with GIBSON, the Bureau has been advised that he is the Chairman of the New York Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, there being no additional pertinent information in the files of this office.

~~UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN~~
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN [redacted]

(3) - Bureau
1 - [redacted]
1 - NY [redacted] (RICHARD GIBSON)
1 - [redacted]
EHW:KGD

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97-4196-
NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 10 1960

59 AUG 12 1960

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DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-8 GTD/RU

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

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b7C

1 - Huelskamp

Assistant Attorney General
J. Walter Yeagley

August 1, 1960

Director, FBI

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Reference is made to my previous correspondence concerning the above-captioned organization.

On July 28, 1960, Robert Bruce Taber, Secretary of captioned Committee, was interviewed by Special Agents of our New York Office. Taber advised that the advertisement which was placed in the April 6, 1960, issue of "The New York Times" was paid for by him with checks from Alan Sagner, Charles Santos Buch and other individuals whom he cannot identify. He continued that three thousand five hundred dollars was given to him by Buch, but he does not know from whom Buch received the money. Taber would not say that Buch did not receive the money from the Cuban Government, however, he did advise that the captioned Committee has never received any money "directly" from the Cuban Government. Taber assumes that the money belonged to Buch or that Buch may have received it from wealthy relatives. ~~(S)~~ (U)

In regard to registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, Taber advised that he would do so upon the advice of his attorney. However, because he is a journalist, Taber is of the opinion that such registration would be a handicap since people would then assume that he writes in favor of the Cuban Government only because he would be registered as an agent of that country. Taber denied that he has any contact with the Cuban Government. He admitted, however, that much of the information he receives for publishing in the Committee's magazine, "Fair Play," comes from friends in Cuba both in and outside the Government.

MAILED 25
AUG 1 - 1960
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 97-4223

Upon receipt of additional information concerning captioned Committee, you will be promptly advised.

89 97-4106-94
1 - [redacted]
BLH:mb
(5)

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

FBI
REC'D [illegible]

SBD/RHL

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram

~~SECRET~~

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

~~CLASS. BY SP-8~~ [illegible]
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ OADR

WNINTEL

50 AUG 4 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to AAG J. Walter Yeagley
Re: The Fair Play For Cuba Committee
97-4196

~~SECRET~~

NOTE: Information in letter received in New York teletype 7-28-60. Interview of Taber pursuant to Bureau airtel 7-22-60 for purpose of eliciting information re Cuban Government subsidization of captioned Committee. Investigation is aimed at developing admissible evidence concerning payment by Cuban Government of major cost of the ad, which fact was developed by us through inadmissible sources. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ ~~[illegible]~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 28 1960

TELETYPE

~~SECRET~~

AHG

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

DONAHOE

URGENT 7-28-60 9-20 PM JLD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 3

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /2P

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE. REBUAIRTEL, SEVEN TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY. INQUIRY REFLECTS THAT DR. CHARLES BUCH IS ON VACATION, LOCATION UNKNOWN AND NOT EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NYC UNTIL SOMETIME DURING WEEK OF EIGHT ONE SIXTY. SINCE TABER RETURNED TO NYC FROM CUBA AND IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER HE WILL REMAIN HERE HE WAS INTERVIEWED SEVEN TWENTY EIGHT SIXTY. TABER ADVISED THAT THE AD PLACED IN THE "NEW YORK TIMES" FOUR SIX SIXTY WAS PAID FOR BY HIMSELF WITH CHECKS FROM ALAN SAGNER, BUCH AND OTHERS WHO HE CANNOT IDENTIFY. HE STATED THAT THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WAS GIVEN TO HIM BY BUCH BUT HE DOES NOT KNOW WHERE BUCH GOT THE MONEY. HE WOULD NOT SAY THAT BUCH DID NOT RECEIVE THE MONEY FROM THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT BUT STATED THAT THE FPCC HAS NEVER RECEIVED ANY MONEY "DIRECTLY" FROM THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT AND ASSUMES THAT THE MONEY WAS BUCHS OR THAT HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED IT FROM WEALTHY RELATIVES. TABER STATED THAT AS FAR

END PAGE ONE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/16/82 BY SP8 gcl/cg~~

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REC- 89 97-4196-99

Classified by SP-8 ~~[illegible]~~
Declassify on: OADR 8/16/82

AUG 1 1960

~~SECRET~~

Let to AAG Yeagley
8-1-60
BFH:ms

Mr. Belmont

~~SECRET~~

AS HIS REGISTRATION IS CONCERNED HE WOULD DO SO IF SO ADVISED BY HIS ATTORNEY. HOWEVER, BECAUSE HE IS A JOURNALIST HE FEELS THAT SUCH A REGISTRATION WOULD BE A HANDICAP SINCE PEOPLE WOULD THEN SAY THAT HE WRITES IN FAVOR OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT ONLY BECAUSE HE IS AN AGENT OF THAT COUNTRY. TABER DENIED THAT HE HAS ANY CONTRACT WITH THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT. HE ADMITTED THAT MUCH OF THE INFORMATION HE RECEIVES FOR PUBLISHING IN "FAIR PLAY" COMES FROM FRIENDS IN CUBA BOTH IN THE GOVERNMENT AND OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT. BUCH WILL BE INTERVIEWED UPON HIS RETURN TO NY. ~~(S)~~ (U)

END

WA R 3 NY JDS

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-02
UNITED S

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196) [redacted]

DATE: 7/26/60

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b7E

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted]

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
[redacted]
OO: NEW YORK

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b7E

[redacted]

OO: LOS ANGELES

[redacted]

Remyairtels to Bureau in first captioned matter, dated 7/13,14 and 15/60.

[redacted]

[redacted] furnished the following information to SAs RICHARD L. CROMWELL and WILLIAM J. MC CAULEY on 7/20/60:

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The Federacion Panamericana Pro Defensa de Cuba, P.O. Box 46043, Los Angeles 46, Calif., is a loosely-organized federation of representatives from the "Relaciones Publicas del Movimiento 26 de Julio," the "Amigos de Cuba," and the "Casa de Cuba." The federation is sparked by the first mentioned group, led by [redacted] and was set up to further the pro-CASTRO propaganda aims of the first mentioned group, with the assistance of the others.

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10
4 - Bureau (AM REG.)
2 - New York [redacted] (AM REG.)
10 - Los Angeles
(1 - 2-159, July 26 Movement)

[redacted]

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REC. 90

EX-102

97-4196-101

REC'D
25 JUL 29 1960

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51 AUG 5 1960

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DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-8 BJJ/dls

NAT. INT. SEC.

LA [redacted] b3 b7E

The demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles were organized by the Federacion. The "open letters" ostensibly issued by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPFCC) were actually printed by the local July 26 group under the following circumstances:

A man connected with the FPFCC visited Los Angeles shortly before the convention and attempted, unsuccessfully, to place the "open letter" in the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper. He then contacted the July 26 group, which had 15,000 such leaflets printed from the proof he possessed. This man, whose name is unknown to [redacted] was observed by her at the first demonstration, but not at the others. b6 b7C

It has been noticed that the "open letters" do, in fact, bear the mark "Allied Printing Trades Council, Los Angeles, 46."

The Federacion was set up in May, 1960 and held five or six weekly meetings at the residence of [redacted] in Hollywood, the last meeting having been about one month ago. These meetings were generally attended by [redacted] [redacted] on behalf of the July 26 group; [redacted] on behalf of the Amigos de Cuba, and one [redacted] (LNU) on behalf of the Casa de Cuba. The Federacion has no officers as such, no treasury, and [redacted] pays for the expense of the post office box. b6 b7C

As for the July 26 group, "Relaciones Publicas, etc." is only a name recently adopted by the still actively pro-CASTRO former associates of the July 26 Club of Los Angeles. The group has been led by [redacted] since the departure of [redacted] of the July 26 Club of Los Angeles) for Cuba. The July 26 group had been composed of [redacted] has not participated in the group's affairs; [redacted] has lost his enthusiasm for CASTRO since his recent trip to Cuba. b6 b7C

Investigation is being conducted on the Federacion (which is the correct name for the group referred to in referenced communications as Latin American Federation for Defense of Cuba, and Americans for Defense of Cuba) and on the pertinent individuals mentioned above.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. Huelskamp
1 - Mr. Mullins

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

Assistant Attorney General
J. Walter Yeagley

August 1, 1960

Director, FBI

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Reference is made to your letter dated July 21, 1960, which requested a copy of the testimony of Mr. Carleton Beals before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate.

By letter dated July 28, 1960, [redacted] [redacted] Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, furnished for the ~~confidential~~ information of the Department of Justice a copy of the executive testimony of Mr. Carleton Beals which testimony was received on April 29, 1960. Enclosed for your ~~confidential~~ information is a Photostat of Mr. Beals' testimony.

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b7C

Enclosure

REC- 25 97-4196 - 103

BLH:baj
(5)

NOTE: We have an active investigation on above-captioned organization and information that the Cuban Government is subsidizing its activities. Carleton Beals is a co-chairman of this organization. Testimony in question was previously received by the Bureau at which time it was reviewed and appropriate memorandum prepared. This letter is classified "~~Confidential~~" in view of the Cuban Government interest in above committee and our investigation. Additionally, the Photostat being forwarded was classified "Confidential" by United States Senate. (U)

MAILED 8
AUG 1 1960
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CLASS. BY SP-3 [illegible] 8/16/[illegible]~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

WNINTEL

52 AUG 5 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

[illegible] JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
[illegible] EFAUVER, TENN.
[illegible] D. JOHNSTON, S.C.
THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR., MO.
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
JOHN A. CARROLL, COLO.
THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.

ALEXANDER WILE[illegible].
EVERETT MC KINL[illegible]RKSEN, ILL.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
KENNETH B. KEATING, N.Y.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
UNDER S. RES. 366 (81ST CONGRESS)

SUBCOMMITTEE:
JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS.,
CHAIRMAN
THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.,
VICE CHAIRMAN
OLIN D. JOHNSTON, S.C.
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
EVERETT MC KINLEY DIRKSEN, ILL.
KENNETH B. KEATING, N.Y.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.

J. G. SOURWINE,
CHIEF COUNSEL

July 28, 1960

Mr. Robert E. Wick
Room 5640
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

9.

Dear Mr. Wick:

Pursuant to your telephoned request, I am transmitting for the ~~confidential~~ information of the Department of Justice a copy of the executive testimony of Mr. Carleton Beals of April 29, 1960.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

RESEARCH DIRECTOR

BM/tm

NW

97-4196-103

REC- 25

25 AUG 2 1960

EX-107

5' Copy made of Photostat of testimony in Bufile as 5155 had no extra copy for Department's retention. 7-28-60 BLH.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

- Mr. Huelskamp
- Mr. Mullins

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

REC 24 97-4196-104 July 29, 1960

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of July 21, 1960, with its enclosure. I appreciate your interest in forwarding this information to me and I want to thank you for bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

97-4196

1 - New York [redacted] (The Fair Play for Cuba Committee)

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b7E

NOTE FOR SAC, NEW YORK:

For your information, [redacted] letter enclosed a clipping from the July 20, 1960, issue of "The New York Times" which consisted of an editorial reprint from "Nation" magazine dated July 23, 1960, concerning The Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

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b7C

BLB:sam:kac
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 8
JUL 29 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

~~CLASS. BY~~ 5668 RTJ/RY
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ OADR
12-3

50 AUG 4 1960 WNINTEL

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

__NOTE:__ The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is currently being investigated by the New York Office. To date, we have determined that the Cuban Government is subsidizing its activities. Information furnished by [redacted] was previously known by the Bureau. According to Bufiles, [redacted] has previously furnished information to the Bureau which was acknowledged by letter 6-10-60. Bufiles contain no additional identifiable information concerning her ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

7/21/60

Enclosed find an article that I think should be brought to your attention.

After phoning the information department of the New York Times I learned that a great many people of note belong to this committee; authors, ministers etc. Perhaps they are being taken in unawares.

Nonetheless, the Pro-Castro propaganda is similar to that which was used by the Communists during World War II when Russia decided she wanted our help.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

(33)

JUL 22 19

R

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/92 BY SP8 873/010

REC 34 97-4196-104

25 AUG 2 1960

Ack. 7-29-60 1-NY: ALH:SAD: kac
R

ENCLOSURE

Editorial from

THE NATION

Go Slow, Goliath

A STATISTICIAN points out that Cuba's annual income of $2.7 billion is less than the United States spends on cosmetics. Nevertheless, in letting matters come to a showdown, the United States faces defeat. President Eisenhower says the United States has no quarrel with the Cuban people and ascribes the current crisis to "inexplicable actions" of the Castro government. To the President and his golfing and bridge companions these actions may seem incomprehensible. To them, it may appear that Castro had a choice, that he could have played ball with foreign capitalism and avoided the crisis. Castro had no choice, actually. He could not please well-heeled Americans except by ignoring the needs of his own people and bringing down his regime, to be succeeded by still another dictatorship under which the majority of the agricultural population would live in disease and semi-starvation. Unfortunately, from the standpoint of these Americans and their Latin American opposite numbers with American bank accounts, Castro is a Messianic type who will always remain inexplicable to most of those who rise to supreme power in the corporate and governmental hierarchies of the Western world.

WHEN you have been fighting for six years against apparently insuperable odds, fighting with rifles against tanks and airplanes, you are not afraid of death, and you are not afraid of the United States which, after all, can only kill you (and, the chances are, dares not do that). There is also the memory of events, none very remote. The United States supported Batista militarily and economically. Batista killed thousands of Cubans, upped the national debt by a billion dollars and, not coincidentally, he and his henchmen stole a billion. And over the longer term: the United States freed Cuba from Spanish tyranny and substituted another tyranny, more subtle but no less hateful. For fifty years Cuba cooperated with American business. When matters have reached such a pass a new start must be made: that is revolution. Revolution in this form may involve expropriation. To Washington, expropriation may appear the ultimate horror; but the Cubans have endured horrors which seem worse.

BUT what about [illegible]nternational communism"? Since Castro [illegible]nnot go it alone and henceforth American help is barred, he has turned to the Soviet Union for help. A man who talks as much as Castro does must give utterance to a certain number of follies, but there is no reason to doubt his basic good sense. He is a Nationalist, not a Communist, and presumably he has no more desire to be slavishly dependent on the Soviet Union than on the United States. He must be aware that Khrushchev is using him for yet another step in the systematic and so far successful downgrading of Yankee prestige. But Castro may also consider it possible that the Soviet Union is prepared to make a showcase of Cuba as a co-equal ally with an economic system which will evolve in its own way. In any case, that is the Cubans' affair. "Eisenhower Bars A Red Cuba" is a piece of arrogance which must make Khrushchev rejoice. We have no more right to dictate Cuba's form of government than Cuba has to dictate ours.

THE days of Guatemala-type counter-revolutions engineered by John Foster Dulles and his gun-toter, Puerifoy, are over, and it would be well for Goliath to realize it. Our influence below the border is generally on the decline. If anyone thinks otherwise, he has only to listen to the debate in the Security Council.

This editorial has been reprinted from the Nation of July 23, 1960, as a contribution to public understanding.

If you would like to share the cost of this appeal for fair play, please send your contributions to

Fair Play for Cuba Committee

60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
Robert Taber, Executive Secretary

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/82 BY SP-88 TG/RLO

The New York Times
July 20, 1960

174176-104

ENCLOSURE

-22 (Rev. 2-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

7-26, 1960

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☑ Attention Robertson
☑ Return to Mullins 1539
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☑ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☑ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

[redacted]

Subjec
Birthd

Address ______ b6
______ b7C

Localities ______

R# ______ Date 7-26-60 Searcher Initials B.

Prod. ______

[redacted]

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DATE 8/6/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	2 9 JUL 1960	6/8-7/13/60

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed by
THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE	JAMES J. CONWAY	lhm
	CHARACTER OF CASE RA - CUBA; IS - CUBA	

Photo

CC TO: OCI
REQ. REC'D 10/31
(U) NOV 26 1963
ANS.
BY: Aez-Jac

addie Z Walker

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 9-7-83

CLASSIFIED AND ~~EXTENDED BY~~ 2022 MAC/3 S02
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2/13
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8/20/91
#36855 8/20/81

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REFERENCE

~~Deleted Copy Sent~~ ~~by~~ Alan Lagner 11-9-77
~~Per~~ ~~FOIA~~ ~~Request~~

NYrep of SA JAMES J. CONWAY dated [redacted]

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 4-19-62
HOW FORW. liaison
BY

Plus - pg 16

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Classified by 9803 RAC/bjw
Declassify on: OADR
10/30/84
#68514 (4)

Bank accounts of the following individuals who are officers of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee [redacted] (U) [redacted] were monitored for the m[illegible]s of May and June, 1960, but nothing of significance was [illegible]d. Information obtained therefore is not being set forth [redacted] this report. These individuals are: (X)

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ROBERT TABER at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Co., 81st St. and Columbus Ave., NYC. (X) (X) U

[redacted] at the Irving Trust Co., Woolworth Building, NYC. U

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Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
		97-4196-105 REC-76

Copies made:

3 - Bureau (97-4196)(RM)
1 - Washington Field [redacted] (Info)(RM)
3 - New York [redacted]

REC'D 25 AUG 2 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

52 AUG 9 1960

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D [redacted]
DATE FORW. 8-8-60
HOW FORW. Routing
BY

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by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency

[redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

RICHARD T. GIBSON at the Chase Manhattan Bank, Rockefeller Center, NYC. ~~C~~ U

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[redacted] at the Chase Manhattan Bank, Third Avenue, NYC. ~~C~~ U

[redacted] at the Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC. ~~C~~ U

RAUL ROA, Manufactu[illegible] Trust Co., Fifth Avenue and 57th St., NYC. ~~C~~ U

[redacted] at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Co., Centra[illegible]ee. ~~C~~ U

No bank accounts i[illegible] NYC could be located for the following [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

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[redacted] ~~C~~ (U)

No accounts could be located for [redacted] "New York Times" writer, WALDO FRANK, or ALAN SAGNER in NYC. An account for SAGNER was located in Livingston, NJ, and details of this account are set forth in the details of this report. ~~C~~ (U)

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A bank a[illegible]unt was located for one [redacted] at the Irving Trus[illegible] NYC, who was believed to be possibly identical with one [illegible] [redacted] A review of the [illegible]cords, however, failed to indicate that these individua[illegible] not in any way identical. ~~C~~ (U)

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Bank accounts for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and Dr. CHARLES SANTOS BUCH were reviewed and details are set forth ~~C~~ (U)

UACB, NY will hereafter monitor only the accounts of TABER, BUCH, and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. ~~C~~ (U)

~~CON[illegible]~~

[redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

Information copies of this report are not being furnished to offices with leads outstanding in this matter since the report would not aid in their investigation.

It will be noted that a memorandum setting forth details of the meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was furnished by [redacted] [redacted] apparently attended the meeting with a recorder and was able to obtain detailed information regarding the comments [redacted] WALDO FRANK. In view of the great detail of this memorandum, it is felt that this information should be set forth again in this report even though it was previously reported in NYrep, 6/7/60.

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Bureau permission to interview TABER was requested in NYtel, 7/12/60.

Individuals furnishing information set forth on FD 302's are as follows: (U)

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-3 [redacted]	Instant report page 12 [redacted]
NY T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-6 Fisur of meeting of Massachusetts Council for American-Soviet Friendship	BS 100-216953
NY T-7 Pamphlet purchased from Massachusetts Council for American-Soviet Friendship	BS 100-2169-102
NY T-8 [redacted]	[redacted]

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INFORMANTS (Cont'd.)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-9 NYT-310	NY 100-104089-6
NY T-10 CSNY 426	NY 100-7518-1A1295
NY T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-12 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-13 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-14 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-15 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-16 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-17 [redacted]	[redacted]

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INFORMANTS (Cont'd.)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-18 [redacted]	Instant report, page 16
NY T-19 [redacted]	Instant report, page 18-26
NY T-20 [redacted]	Instant report, page 27
NY T-21 [redacted]	Instant report, pages 28 and 30
NY T-22 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-23 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-24 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-25 NY 1286-S*	Instant report, page 30

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Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

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[redacted]

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LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

1. Will continue to monitor bank accounts of ROBERT TABER, CHARLES BUCH, and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

2. Will continue to follow and report the activities of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

CLASSIFICATION

This report has been classified "~~Secret~~" to protect the source [redacted] (NY T-21 in the report). In the event the report ~~is to be~~ downgraded at a later date, it should be classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect sources of continuing value whose disclosure may be detrimental to the national defense and since it tends to indicate [redacted] ~~(U)~~ b3 b7E

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of: JAMES J. CONWAY Office: New York, New York
Date: 7/29/60

File Number: New York [redacted] Bureau 97-4196

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Title: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [illegible]~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2/3~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8/20/91~~
8/20/81

Character: REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis: [redacted] "New York Times" advised that the 4/6/60 advertisement in the "Times" by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was paid by ROBERT TABER with four checks. One check in amount of $425.00 was written by ALAN SAGNER, and two in amount of $3,500.00 total were written by CHARLES BUCH. Information concerning W. E. HOCKING, [redacted] ADDIE L. WEBER, [redacted] who are believed to be identical with persons contributing to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is set forth. [redacted] Columbia Broadcasting System, NYC, advised that TABER is presently on vacation in Cuba.

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~~Classified by [illegible]~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 10/30/84~~
~~#250,741~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

- P -

DETAILS

On June 17, 1960, [redacted] "New York Times", advised that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) ad published in the "New York Times" on April 6, 1960, was paid by ROBERT TABER. [redacted] advised that four checks were given in payment for the ad totaling $4,725.00. He advised that

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[redacted]

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the "Times" has no record of who signed the checks, however, the paper had been advised by TABER that one check in the amount of $425.00 was issued by ALAN SAGNER, and two checks totaling $3,500.00 were issued by CHARLES BUCH. Also, that the balance was paid by bank draft or checks. [redacted] advised that the advertisement was released on Tuesday, April 5, 1960, by TABER for publication.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/21/60

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[redacted]

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The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

On 6/22/60 at 65th St. and Second Ave., NYC File # [redacted] b3 b7E

by SA GABRIEL J. PEASE:ihm Date dictated: 7/15/60

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/21/60

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[redacted]

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On 6/1/60 at Madison Ave. and 57th St., NYC File # [redacted] b3 b7E

by SA GABRIEL J. PEASE:ihm Date dictated: 7/15/60

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

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The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Date June 3, 1960

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[redacted]

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This information should not be made public except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

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(U)

On 6/1/60 at Livingston, NJ File # [redacted]

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by SAS FREDERICK C. ZINCK and JOHN P. WILGUS:pad/ihm Date Dictated 6/2/60

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Date 7/21/60

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[redacted]

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On 7/1/60 at Washington, D.C. File # [redacted]

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by SA ANDREW J. SHANNON:lhm Date dictated 7/15/60

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W. E. HOCKING

It will be noted that the December, 1948 edition of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today" carried an article captioned "America Greets Soviet Union on Second Anniversary". The article contains a paragraph of greetings from individuals congratulating the Soviet people on the 35th anniversary of the USSR and the 15th anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet diplomatic relations. WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING, Professor Emeritus of Fellows Harvard University was a contributor to this article.

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On December 4, 1953, NY T-1 advised that WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING resided at 739 College Avenue, Haverford, Pennsylvania, but is no longer at that address.

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On December 4, 1952, NY T-2 advised that WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING resides in Madison, New Hampshire.

(U)

NY T-3, on June 30, 1960, advised that WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING in 1953 was described by "Time" magazine as one of the foremost exponents of idealism and one of the top United States philosophers. NY T-3 advised that HOCKING continues to reside in Madison, New Hampshire. (U)

(U)

On July 8, 1940, NY T-4 advised that HOCKING was President of the American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union.

The American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union was cited as a direct agent of the Soviet Union by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948 report, pages 169 and 327.

The National Council for American-Soviet Friendship has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist organization under Executive Order 10450.

(U)

On November 3, 1951, NY T-5 advised that the Massachusetts Council for the American-Soviet Friendship was under the domination of the national group and had the same aims and purposes.

(U)

On November 14, 1943, NY T-6 advised that WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING was a sponsor of the National and Massachusetts Councils for American-Soviet Friendship.

(U)

On January 4, 1945, NY T-7 advised that the subject was a sponsor of the Massachusetts Council for American-Soviet Friendship.

(U)

NY T-8 advised on July 5, 1946, that WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING was a sponsor of the National Council of the American-Soviet Friendship.

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On February 15, 1947, NY T-9 advised that Professor WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING of Harvard University was a sponsor of the National Council of the American-Soviet Friendship as of 1947. (U)

On May 14, 1958, NY T-10 advised that one WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING was one of the signers of a petition protesting the release of the film "The Iron Curtain." NY T-10 advised that this petition was released through the news agency of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship on May 12, 1948. (U) (U)

On December 23, 1948, NY T-10 advised that Professor WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING of Harvard University was a member of the "Ad Hoc Committee" which was formed to welcome Dean JOHNSON, known as the Red Dean of Canterbury, England, to the United States.

The National Committee of Arts, Sciences, and Professions was cited as a Communist front organization on Page 78 of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, on March 3, 1951.

(U)

In 1950, NY T-11 advised that WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING was a sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace conducted by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, held in New York City from March 24-27, 1949.

The "New York World Telegram" on March 24, 1949, carried an article captioned "Seven Men Walk Out on Red Culture." This article reflected that Professor WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING from New York University resigned for the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, which was sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

(U)

In July, 1941, NY T-12 advised that the HOCKING name appeared on a list of 400 names which were signed at the end of a "Text of Statement in Defense of the Communist Party Signed by 400 Prominent People." This text was directed to the President and the Congress of the United States to criticize the attitude of the Government toward the Communist Party.

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During December, 1953, NY T-13 (C) (U) advised that one [redacted] contributed $50.00 to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee on December 9, 1953.

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NY T-14 (C) (U) advised that the signature of one [redacted] appeared at a Communist Party Nominating Petition for the State of New York in August, 1946.

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The CP, USA has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

See Appendix Section for documentation of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

ADDIE L. WEBER

During December, 1943, NY T-15 advised that one ADDIE WEBER is a member of the Community branch of the Communist Party in Mercer County, New Jersey. (C) (U)

NY T-16, during March, 1944, (C) (U) produced the employment record for ADDIE L. WEBER, 114 North Hermitage Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, which reflected that WEBER was a graduate of Vasser College, Peekskille, New York, in 1918, and taught in Trenton, New Jersey public schools.

NY T-17, during March, 1944, (C) (U) advised that ADDIE WEBER has displayed Communistic tendencies in past years and was an associate at one time with HERBERT T. COLE, known in Trenton, New Jersey, to be a Communist.

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Herbert Cole

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[redacted] b3 b7E

It will be noted that HERBERT COLE was the original organizer of the New Jersey State Federation of Teachers in 1937. He was dismissed from the Trenton, New Jersey, school systems when he was found passing out Communist literature on a street corner.

[redacted] [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] On May 3, 1960, [redacted] [redacted] advised SA EDWARD A. SMITH that [redacted] recently visited Cuba. He advised that upon their return, [redacted] made a series of broadcasts over Philadelphia radio station WCAU which were favorable to the present Government of Cuba. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that after FIDEL CASTRO, the present Cuban Prime Minister, took power in Cuba, [redacted] attempted to get access to Cuban Government records in order to write authoritatively on the CASTRO regime. [redacted] stated that he believes [redacted] was attempting to do public relation work for the Cuban Government for a salary of $30,000.00 per year. b6 b7C

On May 9, 1960, [redacted] advised that [redacted] spoke at a luncheon of the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia in which he defended the CASTRO Regime in Cuba. b6 b7C

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It will be noted that on April 6, 1960, the FPCC ran an "ad" in the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, which was favorable to the present government of Cuba and condemned certain United States news writers and the United States press in general for not presenting a true picture of the Cuban revolution. The ad advised that the committee was formed by Americans who were interested in seeing fair play with respect to the Cuban revolution. Among those listed as subscribers were the following:

RICHARD GIBSON
WALDO FRANK
ROBERT TABER
KENNETH TYNAN
SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR
TRUMAN CAPOTE
ROBERT WILLIAMS
ALAN SAGNER

NY

On May 25, 1960, NY T-18 [redacted]

[redacted]

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The April 18, 1960 issue of "Time" magazine, a weekly news magazine published in New York City, on page 37,

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carried an article captioned "Cuba" and subcaptioned "Winning Friends". The article deals with the FPCC and reads as follows: U

"For the intellectual, politician or celebrity, a tempting proposition this year is a trip to Fidel Castro's Cuba, where a visitor can see real revolution in action, while enjoying the uncrowded comforts of a winter resort. The invitation usually comes from an overseas official of Castro's July 26 movement, who arrives bearing a free, first-class ticket on Cubana Airlines and free reservations at such luxury hotels as the Habana Hilton. At rum-punch receptions and over dinners of Morro crab, the friendly visitor soaks up heady talk of revolution, sometimes from the "maximum leader" himself. U

"The Loud Praisers. Trips are arranged to schools, hospitals and agricultural co-ops, or to beaches, cockfights and nightclubs. All that the visitor need contribute is a little quotable praise of Cuba or criticism of the U.S. - and the kind of visitor selected is usually glad to oblige. U

"Joe Louis says 'there is no place in the world except Cuba where the Negro can go in the wintertime with absolutely no discrimination.' Jack Paar (who paid his own way down) deplores the 'untruthful things I've read about what was happening in Cuba. This man Castro is beloved by these people.' Existentialist Jean-Paul Sartre called the Cuban revolution 'the most original I have known' and dismissed the U.S. as a 'headless nation.' U

"The Fair Players. All this sentiment got a loud echo in Manhattan last week from something called 'the Fair Play for Cuba Committee,' a group of 28 including Sartre, his friend Simone de Beauvoir, Novelists Norman Mailer and U

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"Truman Capote (who explained that 'my stepfather is Cuban'), and British-born 'New Yorker' Drama Critic Kenneth Tynan ('Americans tend to judge a regime on the extent to which it likes America'). In a seven-column, $4,725 ad in the New York "Times", the Fair Players charged that the U.S. press is deliberately distorting the news from Cuba. Item: press reports of Communism in the Castro government are 'consistently used to create a smoke screen behind which the social objectives of the Cuban revolution can be attacked and sabotaged.' U

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"The nominal head of the committee was Author Waldo ("American-Hispana") Frank, but the real organizer was Robert Taber, a Columbia Broadcasting System newsman, and one of a group of U.S. journalists who won gold medals from Castro for getting through to interview him in his Sierra Maestra days. Frank has been a guest of Castro, and Taber of a Cuban publisher. Taber drew up the ad, and Frank mailed it out to his many friends among the intellectual set. They got enough names and money to pay the bill, but a more impressive list could be made from those who ignored the plea or pointedly turned it down. This group ranged from Ernest Hemingway, Carl Sandburg and Jacques Maritain to Eleanor Roosevelt and Luis Munoz Marin." U

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It will be noted that the article carries photographs of KENNETH TYNAN, SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR, ROBERT TABOR, TRUMAN CAPOTE and JACK PAAR who is not listed as a member of the FPCC, but the comments indicate that he is favorable to the present government of Cuba. NY (U) U

On June 21, 1960, NY T-19 made available a detailed memorandum concerning the meeting held by the FPCC at the Community Church, New York City, on April 24, 1960. WALDO FRANK, one of the sponsors of the committee, U

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was the main speaker. The memorandum reads as follows:

"The meeting at the Community Church was well attended with only a sprinkling of unoccupied seats. I would estimate that at capacity the church could seat about 600 persons. The audience comprised a fair number of Spanish speaking people. U

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"Mr. Papandrew opened the meeting indicating that its purpose was 'to weigh the facts about Cuba and the revolution and balance it so that the truth may be known'. For any objective observer it was obvious from the outset that the 'facts' the 'truth' were not going to be weighed but weighted to favor the Castro regime. U

"Papandrew announced that the program would include Charles Santos Buch, M.D. from Cuba and presently on the staff of the New York Hopsital and Mr. Waldo Frank, author. When Frank was introduced five young Latins seated up front on the left side of the auditorium facing the platform stood up and prolonged the applause. U

"Frank, in his late 60's, white-haired, balding and mustachioed, spoke softly and pedantically about the history of Cuba and its relationship to the United States. He maintained that the pattern of the U.S. policy toward Cuba in the 19th century was that 'Cuba should not be independent because it might fall into the hands of England or France; that Cuba must be kept in the hands of Spain where it would be ripe to fall into the lap of the United States'. He cited Thomas Jefferson on the importance of Cuba to the U.S., with the implication that 'even at that time' the U.S. coveted the natural resources of Cuba. He said that Jefferson's position was that 'we must have the Floridas and Cuba'. He stated that John Quincy Adams called for the annexation of U

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"of Cuba in 1823 and Henry Clay, Calhoun and Webster all felt too that 'Cuba was a fruit when ripe would fall to the United States'.

"In the implementation of this policy, Frank maintained, 'the United States insured for Spain that its rights in Cuba would be protected and refused to help Cuba in times of rebellion'. Frank indicated that many revolutions were wiped out in Cuba because the U.S. would not allow any arms to the rebels while Spain was bringing in arms.

"Frank stated that in 1868 a war for independence broke out in Cuba but the United States refused to recognize the insurgents. He characterized the period between 1868 and 1898 as the '30 years war'. In 1898, he insisted, Spain was eager to sell Cuba to the United States because this was 'the best way to protect her interests'. Spain, he indicated, wanted to 'get out of Cuba but the United States wanted war'. Through 'the trickery of Theodore Roosevelt, then Secretary of State, Dewey was sent to the Phillipines to step in and conquer the Phillipines'. He maintained that the United States government 'did not want to support the Cuban revolutionary government in spite of Spain's readiness to capitulate and at the same time that we refused to do business with Spain we refused to recognize the Cuban government and instead set up a government in Cuba favorable to the United States interests'. He characterized U.S. policy toward Cuba as '100 years of deliberate, careful, dipolomatic action impeding the birth of Cuba and finally military action impeding the political birth of the country'.

"Thus, Frank maintained that the drama of the 19th century (vis-a-vis Cuba and the United States) was that 'the United States impeded the birth of Cuba (even though Bolivar was ready 'to midwife') for 100 years'.

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"Regarding the economic development of Cuba, Frank's thesis was that in the 1870's Britain captured Havana and introduced slavery while the United States introduced sugar factories. He quoted Sanchez and Carleton Beals to the effect that in 1927 'after the United States had impeded the political birth of Cuba for 100 years that it stole the victory of the thirty years war and set up a Republic which achieved the factorization of Cuba to an immense extent.'

"Frank described the economy of Cuba before Castro as follows: 50% of the sugar output controlled by the United States; 80% of public utilities in the hands of the United States; less than 10% of the landlords owned 80% of the land. 'All of this occured during the United States intervention under the theoretical Republic in Cuba'. 'You don't need actual suzerainty when you have this kind of control'. He maintained that the 'miracle of Cuba is that the Cubans have grown under this and proof of it is in the production of such a great man like Marti'. He stated that Marti is 'the leader of the present Cuban revolution'.

"Frank spoke for about two hours. At about 5 p.m. he was still going strong. He characterized the present revolution as 'a birth'. 'It is a misnomer to call this revolution a renaissance or a rebirth, it is just a birth'.

"He insisted that to anyone who knows Cuba 'the description that it is Communistic is absurd and degrading to answer'. It is true, he asserted, that the Communists are against 80% of ownership of Cuban land by a few and against U.S. interests but 'if we insist that everything that is being done and created in Cuba is Communistic the people will learn to love the Cmmmunists'. Frank, at this point, stated his own opposistion to Communism. He maintained that he opposes Communism on philosophic terms, that the metamorphosis is bad and produces an unreal world and also produces oppression. He attacked Communist logic as bad producing power politics as witness Russia wherein

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exists a slave state.

"Frank maintained that the Judeo-Christian religious heritage of Cuba excludes the notion of Communism in Cuba. 'Cuba holds the same ideals we do'. He pointed to Spain to prove his assertion. 'It could not hold in Spain and cannot in Cuba because it does not have the Hispanic notion'. Frank insisted that because the U.S. refused to support the Spanish Loyalists they fell into the hands of Russia 'and now the United Staes points to Spain and hypocritically says, look!' The same thing may happen in Cuba the way the State Department is handling things'.

"When he visited Cuba, Frank said he visited cooperative farms where he saw the maribou uprooted and turned into a profitable business of charcoal. 'The lands now are flourishing with rice and wheat. This a symbol'. As for the young people in Cuba, 'they have no beatnicks'.

"He said he spent a great deal of time with Castro. He maintained that the difference between Castro and Mussolini, Hitler and Franco is the way Castro visists small towns unprotected. On the spur of the moment, unnannounced Castro will make a visit and 'the faces of the people where he goes appears transfigured, like a revelation'. 'Fidel shouts,' Frank said, 'but they all shout there'. On the faces of the people he invariably observed (presumably in addition to transfiguration and revelation) 'love and gratitude, trying to get as close up to Fidel as possible'.

"He insisted that this feeling of exhaltation of the people is because it is 'a Cuban government, not Spanish, capitalist or gangster'. At a baseball game he attended the people when they saw Castro whispered in awe and love

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'Fidel..Fidel'. He described a sort of religious or holy silence and a 'communication between the people and Fidel occurs'. Frank maintained that Castro could be killed everyday the way he goes about Cuba, 'God preserve him. This isn't the way dictators work'. (Applause from the audience). He characterized the leaders of the Castro regime as youthful and 'it is wonderful'. 'Armando Hart looks like he should soon go to college. The president is 42. They are sure of a new world and are abolishing corruption. They have faith and will. Woe betide the ungenerous nations and groups and woe betide the United States if they cannot achieve their aims and if we cannot say if you need experts we will help you'. U

"Concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Frank said they comprised people from different walks of life. He stated 'woe betide the liberals who would not join the committee because they felt they had been mistaken about the USSR. Woe betide them because what is happening in Cuba is a birth of Hispanic genius that is saying you cannot live by bread alone but that you also cannot live without bread'. (About five more young Latins joined the original five up front rising to applaud). At this point there was a plate collection for the Committee. U

"Question and Answer Period

"The first questioner was summarily dismissed by Mr. Papandrew who refused to recognize him. Papandrew said that as the moderator he reserved the right and decided that the only questions that will be answere_ would be written ones sent from the floor. U

"Question: 'If Castro's government is so good why have some of his original supporters turned against him? (Applause in the audience).

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"Frank: 'There are always individuals who are dispapointed and disgruntled who can't take the trial of such times. But this is a very small minority. Most realize it is not as rosy as they expected but carry on.'

"Question: 'Did the United States bomb Havana?'

"Frank: 'The probability is that certain disgruntled groups with possible collusion of very inferior authorities in the U.S. airfields knew somehting about it. But I don't believe the U.S. government had anything to with anymore than the U.S. engineered the blow up of the ship. The State Department just doesn't work this way'.

"Question: 'Why is freedom of expression not allowed at this meeting? Why no questions from the floor?'

"Papandrew: 'I am the chairman and have ruled that only written questions will be answered'. (The questioner indicated that this was a departure from the usual routine of the Church meetings).

"Question: 'What can the Fair Play for Cuba Committee do aside from ads and talking to communtiy and school groups?'

"Frank: 'I am sure that Mr. Taber could answer this'. (Dr. Taber was called for but finally presumed by Frank not present). "Perhaps then Dr. Buch can answer?'

"Buch: (In essence Buch asked for 'mutual understand for (sic) Cuba', weekly or bi-weekly reports on the Cuban revolution, generous support of the Committee's work).

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"Question: 'What part does the Catholic Church play in the revolution?'

"Frank: 'I don't quite know. As far as the extent of the Church's remarks on the revolution have been concerned they have been loyal and favorable'.

"Question: 'When will they have free elections in Cuba?'

"Frank: 'The revolutionary government has been in over a year. If they had an election they would get over 90% of the vote. But they're so busy, they honestly don't need this manifestation of support. All their energies and time necessary to implement an election is just not available They are just too busy.' (Some audible snikers in the audiense).

"Question: 'Why does Castro use military trials instead of courts of law?'

"Frank: 'I don't think that this is so. Violence begets violence but I do not see any evidence of anyone being killed without trials. I am not defending violence but violence breeds violence'. (Answer unclear).

"Question: 'What is happening to the counter reveolutionaries in Oriente Province?'

"Frank: 'I don't know. You can learn about this in the committees future newsletters'.

"At about 5:50 p.m. question and answer period was ended and Papandrew introduced Colonel (?) Chester Liquazo (?) of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary movement who serve in the Inter American Organization of American States (?).

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"He thanked Papandrew for having invited him and his people. He felt that every one should be interested inwhat is happening in South America and Central America. He chastized the United States for its silence on the killings of innocent people by dictators. (He received the loudest ovation of the day).

"Papandrew then introduced Dr. Engrique Sanchez from the Dominican Republic (?). He gave a very long, dreary, almost unintelligble sermon on Pan Americanism. Dr. Buch interpreted for him. NY

"Panandrew then (mercifully!) introduced someone named Rivera (?) from San Salvador a former lecturer at St. John's University who gave another monotoned talk but shorter on the 'ideals of the revolution'. 'In 1952 in was Bolivia and the latest is Cuba'.

"literature was at the desk at the entrance to the meeting and distributed by two Spanish speaking men outside of the Church.

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The May 8, 1960 issue of the "Revolucion", a daily Spanish language newspaper published in Havana, Cuba, carried a full page picture story captioned "Conversation On The Lagoon". The story depicts a visit of SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR and [redacted] visiting Cuba. The six photographs show BEAUVOIR' [redacted] in the company of Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO visiting various places in Cuba.

On June 21, 1960, [redacted] [redacted] for Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), 485 Madison Avenue, New York City,

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advised that TABER continues to be employed by that company as a news writer. [redacted] advised that TABER is presently on vacation and is visiting Cuba. He stated that he believed TABER would be in Cuba approximately one month. RichARd T. Q. GiBSON

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[redacted] advised also that RICHARD GIBSON also continued to be employed as [redacted] He stated NY that to the best of his knowledge GIBSON lived in Paris, France, from 1955 through 1958, and he heard that GIBSON was active with an Algerian group, which proposed Algerian freedom from France, although he has no definite proof to document this information. He also advised that [redacted] of the FPCC in the "New York Times" ad on April 6, 1960, was, in his estimation, a victim of circumstances and does not really support this organization. He stated that [redacted] and when the ad was being drawn up he was contacted by GIBSON and asked if he would support the organization. [redacted] stated that [redacted] knew nothing about the others involved and did not know that his name would be published in the newspaper; however, he told GIBSON that he did agree in part with what was being placed in the ad. [redacted] advised that he received this information from conversations with [redacted] and does not believe that [redacted] is any way connected with the FPCC at the present time.

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On July 14, 1960, [redacted] advised that TABER is resigning his position with CBS and intends to set up a Cuban news service.

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[On June 16, 1960, NY T-20] advised that in conversation with TABER on that date, TABER made the remark that the "FPCC would not be having anything until Fall." He stated that TABER did not elaborate on this and he does not know the significance of this remark.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA Committee

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During May, 1960, NY T-22 advised that about April 20, 1960, ALAN SAGNER and [redacted] were guests at the Hotel Nacional, Havana, Cuba. SAGNER told several people that he was one of the founders of the FPCC. He stated that he was in the construction business in the ~~(C)~~ (U)

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Northern part of New Jersey. According to the source, SAGNER stated that he was active in politics in the Northern part of New Jersey and the source believed that he stated he was active in the Democratic Party. SAGNER stated that he and ROBERT TABER were founders of the FPCC and explained that he and [redacted] had come to Cuba for a brief trip to see the situation for themselves. He mentioned that the money to pay for the full page advertisement which the committee had placed in the "New York Times" was raised from contributions by members of the committee and that he himself had contributed $500.00. The source went on to state that when it was mentioned to SAGNER that funds for the committee might have come to the Cuban Government and that TABER might be an agent of the Cuban Government, SAGNER became quite disturbed.. He also became disturbed when it was pointed out to him that the legal requirements which made it necessary for agents of foreign governments to register with the United States Government. SAGNER volunteered that members of the committee had unsuccessfully tried to obtain support from persons such as Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. The source stated also that when the matter of Communist penetration and influence in the Cuban Government was discussed, SAGNER stated "Well, after all, what's wrong with Communism." (C)

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On May 26, 1960, NY T-23 (U) advised that [redacted] [redacted] of the Socialist Workers Party addressed a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party on May 20, 1960, at 116 University Place, New York City. According to the source, [redacted] attacked the American press for not getting the true picture of Cuba today and told the audience that if they had further questions about Cuba they should contact the FPCC, 60 East 42nd Street. (X)

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On June 1, 1960, NY T-24 (U) advised that a fund raising party was held by the Greenwich Village section

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of the Communist Party, New York, on May 14, 1960. The source advised that at this meeting a movie was shown and a lecture was given on Cuba by a [redacted] According to this source, the [redacted] stated that they had recently returned from Cuba and spoke in favor of the present Cuban Government. The source advised that persons in attendance at the meeting did not know the [redacted] but conjectured they were representating the FPCC. (U)

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On May 18, 1960, NY T-25 advised that [redacted] [redacted] a member of the Communist Party, New York City, advised one [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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It will be noted that the April 6, 1960 advertisement in the "New York Times", mentioned above, listed CARELTON BEALS as co-chairman of the FPCC. (U)

[FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

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APPENDIX

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EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

> "Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
>
> "1. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
> (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]

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DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] ~~(S)~~ ~~SECRET~~ 8/4/60

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SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] ~~(S)~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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Attached hereto are nine copies of a memorandum dated and captioned as above. FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA ~~(S)~~ [redacted]

FA

One copy of the memorandum along with the four leaflets described in the memorandum is being furnished under separate cover to Mr. H. B. MONTAGUE, Postal Inspector in Charge, General Post Office, 8th Avenue and 33rd Street, NYC.

Information copies of the memorandum are being designated for Miami and Washington Field in view of their interest in Cuban propaganda activities. Eight reproductions (two of each) of the four pamphlets mentioned in the memorandum are being furnished to the Bureau. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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NY T-1 is [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

The identity of [redacted] must be protected since he furnished information on a confidential basis to [redacted] All contacts with NY T-1 were made by SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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This memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

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2 - Bureau [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) (Encls. 17) (RM) ~~(C)~~ (U)
[redacted] (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM) ~~(C)~~ (U)
1 - Washington Field [redacted] (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM) ~~(C)~~ (U)
1 [redacted] (C)
1 - New York [redacted] (FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE)
1 - New York [redacted] ~~(S)~~ 8/11/82 (U)

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Carleton Beals Reports, Page 3

Robert Williams in Cuba, Page 4

Fair Play

Vol. 1 No. 8 **July 8, 1960** 264 **New York** **15 cents**

Oil, Sugar, and Power Politics:

Prescription to Produce a Caribbean Explosion

It is apparent to anyone who has been following developments in Havana and Washington with half an eye that U.S.-Cuban relations have entered an ominous phase. A crisis is at hand.

Cuba has been precipitated, willy nilly, into the cold war. Under powerful economic pressures from the U.S., the *fidelistas* have been forced to find new markets and credits in the Communist bloc. It was inevitable that this would provide fresh ammunition for the reactionaries who had been calling it a *Communist* revolution in Cuba all along.

The great U.S.-British oil trust that controls the Venezuelan oil fields has moved to maintain its market monopoly and to prevent Cuban market diversification by refusing to process the crude oil which the Cubans have obtained by sugar barter with the Soviet Union (an arrangement also intended to conserve dollar reserves).

The Cuban Government, recalling what happened to Guatemala in 1954, when the threat to cut off gasoline supplies was a decisive factor in the Castillo Armas *coup d'etat*, has responded by seizing the Esso, Shell and Texas Company refineries in Cuba.

The House Agriculture Committee, which had earlier labelled an Administration request for arbitrary authority to slash Cuban sugar import quotas as outright economic aggression, now has supinely acceded to Republican demands for economic reprisals against Cuba, in defiance of the Bogota Charter. The House has followed suit, and there is no doubt, at this writing, that the Administration will get the weapon it wants—and will use it.

Other developments:

A group of right-wing Republican Congressmen, echoed by the most rabid section of the popular press, seems to be pressing for still further steps against Cuba, and is attempting to dust off the Monroe Doctrine as a pretext, arguing that Soviet technicians (there may be 60 in Cuba, along with technicians from many other countries) have "taken over" the island. The *New York Mirror* asks editorially, June 18: "*As one part of a tightened opposition to the Communist world, why shouldn't we—now—break relations with Fidel Castro's Red Cuban Government?*" This is the general tone of the U.S. right wing line of argument, and there is much more of the same, published daily and debated on Capitol Hill.

Where Washington once professed to approve of the *goals* of the Cuban Revolution, it now no longer troubles to conceal its antipathy to the entire process of social and economic development which *is* the Revolution.

Nixon: We Could Bring Cuba to Her Knees

Vice President Nixon boasts openly (Houston, June 18) that the U.S. has the power, military and economic, "*to bring the Cuban Government to its knees.*"

There are clear indications that the Pentagon, professing to see a military threat in the Soviet-Cuban trade treaty, is pressing for a *military* solution. Nixon, however, is of the opinion that the U.S. must await the support of Latin America, admittedly still lacking.

A test of official Latin American attitudes (this has little to do with *popular* sentiment, of course) is pending. Much may depend on the response in the Organization of American States to the complaints which the State Department filed last week.

There is nothing very new about the OAS maneouver. It was foreshadowed at least eight months ago when Hearst columnist David Sentner (the chap in whom "our agents" confided the ridiculous but still recurrent yarn about the mythical rocket bases in Cuba) wrote:

> *"The United States must immediately lead a movement by the Organization of American States and the U.N. for the replacement of the Communist-dominated Castro regime in Cuba. Otherwise, within six to eight months, many other Latin*

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

American nations will follow the Castro pattern and confiscate all American property.

"So predicts Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo, former U.N. Security Council president and distinguished Cuban diplomat. . . ."

The "distinguished Cuban diplomat" is former dictator Fulgencio Batista's sometime U.N. mouthpiece. His predictions have come to nothing. Nevertheless, Washington continues to seek the means to "bring the Cuban Government to its knees."

The Root of All Evil

It is possible but does not seem probable that the U.S. military will have their way in the immediate future. However, such a result may ultimately be produced by the strain of ECONOMIC conflicts.

It is these which are at the root of all of Cuba's present troubles. U.S. investments worth nearly one billion dollars are a large part of the reason for the long-drawn and increasingly bitter campaign to undermine the *fidelista* government. And the weapons being used against Cuba are, for the most part, also economic.

New York Times correspondent E. W. Kenworthy, who has served in the past as a pliable mouthpiece for inflating Administration trial balloons (e.g., the nonsense about the $120.000,000 supposedly spent by Cuba for arms and the alleged exhaustion of the Cuban treasury), reports from Washington that "oil may bring U.S.-Cuban relations to a crisis point more quickly than sugar." He goes on to say that his "authoritative sources" (the State Department? the Pentagon?) believe that confiscation of the British and U.S.-owned oil refineries in Cuba is inevitable, and adds: "Seizure, it is felt, would place a vital sector of the Cuban economy under Soviet control."

Oily Red Herring

The intention here is clear enough: another attempt to depict a Red menace at our southern doorstep, and so to prepare U.S. public opinion for a more militant attitude on the part of Washington.

Kenworthy is, of course, right about confiscation of the oil refineries. The companies themselves have made sure of that.

Whether oil is a more serious question than sugar is debatable.

Despite efforts to diversify her economy, Cuba still depends on sugar for the bulk of her income. About half of her annual sugar production is sold in the U.S., and it is a matter of record that this important market was threatened almost from the day that the Castro regime came to power.

The natural reaction was to seek new markets. This has been accomplished, but at the cost of strengthening the anti-Castro forces who would use the quota system as a political weapon.

"To be realistic," said *The New York Times* in one of its better editorials, June 4, *"the best solution would be to have no import quotas on sugar whatever. There should be an open market. The present system, whereby the Government controls the supply and price of sugar, dates from the Depression of the early Thirties. Its basic purpose now is not to 'subsidize' the Cuban economy, but to hold prices 2 to 3 cents a pound above world prices for the benefit of American sugar producers. American consumers pay millions of dollars a year more than they should, and in the process we make a mockery of our claims that we want free enterprise and free trade."*

True enough. But political considerations have carried the day, and it would appear that, however the November elections go, the dead hand of the Eisenhower-Herter policy in the Caribbean will weigh heavily on the incoming Administration.

Heavy, Heavy Over Whose Head?

The State Department has armed itself with a sword of Damocles to suspend over the head of the Cuban people. The object is to frighten them and to weaken their government. It will certainly fail. And it will be U.S. interests that will suffer. We already stand warned that reductions in the quota can be applied first against the *U.S.* companies that produce nearly 40% of Cuba's sugar. (They still own the mills, if not the cane lands.) And if the worst comes to the worst, there is still much U.S. property in Cuba which can be expropriated to ease the economic losses of a reduced sugar quota. The U.S.-owned Cuban utilities, banks, 36 sugar mills, the $100,000,000 which the U.S. government has invested in the Nicaro nickel plant, strategic cobalt and manganese mines, and much else can go down the drain. Not the least of it will be the good opinion of Latin America at large.

In short, we have as much to lose as the Cubans, perhaps more, and will surely lose it if we persist in placing commercial interests ahead of human values and in refusing to recognize the independence of a former colony, now free by her own efforts but forced still to struggle against the dead hand of the imperialistic past.

In view of these patent realities, one can only wonder why the Washington Administration, and the great economic interests which it represents, continue to apply pressure. Can it be to drive the Cuban revolutionaries to desperate measures, and so create the pretext for military intervention? We do not know, but we may say that the fears of the Cubans, which seemed exaggerated only a short while ago, now appear to have been only too well founded.

Carleton Beals in Cuba

A Distinguished Author Reports on the Progress of the Revolution

A founding member of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, *Carleton Beals is a distinguished author, journalist, and lecturer whose expert and intimate acquaintance with Cuba spans more than three decades. His book, "The Crime of Cuba," is a classic of its kind. Recently Beals returned to Cuba for an extended tour and an exhaustive series of interviews with revolutionary leaders. A by-product of the trip is this brief special report for* Fair Play.

Cuba Revisited

by Carleton Beals

My five weeks in Cuba were a joy and delight. Never have I found the island in better condition or life more secure. The other night I walked alone from twelve to two through the worst districts of Havana, and saw only two policemen. In Batista's day there were pairs of policemen on almost every corner, reenforced by soldiers with sub-machine guns, yet crime was rampant and bombings and killings occurred almost every night.

People look better, happier, more prosperous. The pimps and sellers of dirty post-cards have almost disappeared. Not a single beggar, the bane of all tourists, anywhere on the island. The incorrigibles have been picked up, and I visited one of the places where they are staying. They are given good quarters, good food and are being taught a trade. As soon as possible jobs are found for them.

Because of reduced rents and utility rates, reduced interest rates, extension of the periods for time-payments, increased wages (30 to 600%), increased employment, a public works program three to four times as large as that of Batista (but without graft and not for show, and distributed all over the island, not merely in Havana), the breaking of the shipping monopoly by the government's new merchant marine of sixteen ships, the expanded rice and agricultural production reducing food imports, the cutting off of the importation of unneeded luxury goods, have added nearly one and one-half billion dollars to Cuban consumers' buying power. At the same time top salaries in the government have been slashed fifty percent.

Government revenues have increased by at least fifty percent; and for all practical purposes so far as the Cuban economy goes, more than a hundred million dollars in graft each year by the Batista crowd, much of which was shipped abroad, has been eliminated, representing a further increase in government revenues.

The result is a boom in all native industry. Food consumption is up at least forty percent, and food processing plants cannot keep up with the demand. Textile mills that formerly ran for one eight-hour shift now run three shifts around the clock. All the building trades industries and others are swamped with unfilled orders.

There are signs of some tapering off of employment due to the dead season after the sugar grinding, but unlike previous years much of the slack has been taken up by a more rapid pushing of public works: schools, public beaches, hospitals, public housing, road building and other enterprises, some of which actually had to be halted during the sugar harvest because of lack of workers. This is something that never occurred during previous regimes, when plantation workers were tossed out to scrounge in garbage pails during the long idle season. Now, most workers may remain on the plantation all year, or rather on the new farms and cooperatives, and receive wages higher than were paid before. They are also now allowed to grow their own vegetables and to raise domestic animals.

It would be false to say that many needs are not still grave. Unemployment remains a problem, although the government has moved to soften hardship wherever it can. Recently Fidel Castro took decisive steps to reduce the long-standing unemployment in the Havana construction industry.

Nor would it be right to imply that the government may not have economic difficulties in the days ahead. In some directions it may have overextended itself, and it may be some time before the productive power added to the Cuban economy can be fully reflected in income and in government receipts.

Also, the persistent punitive economic measures taken by the United States government, the cutting off of many purchases, the refusal to grant export licenses, the withdrawal of vegetable and fruit inspectors who previously smoothed the path of Cuban exports to the United States, which are now harassed in every petty way, the withdrawal of the final dab of American aid and of United States technicians, the efforts to stop Cuban credits and purchases in Europe and elsewhere, the curtailment of the sugar quota—all this may cause considerable difficulty until the new technicians from Mexico, Chile, Japan, West and East Germany, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere can hit their stride, until proper trade arrangements with Egypt, Europe, South America and the Orient can fill the gap, and a proper trade balance be established.

Previously, for nearly sixty years, Cuba largely operated in the red, a loss made up to some extent by the tourist trade, which has now been lost because of the unfavorable propaganda against Cuba in the free American press, and because of the active anti-Cuban measures adopted by various airplane, shipping and travel agencies to scare American travelers away from what is actually the tourists' best bargain today and quite one of the safest places in the world, where Americans were never treated with more courtesy and friendliness.

But for the present Cubans were never better housed, better clothed or better fed, and this in the space of eighteen months of intensive and dedicated effort by the present government.

NAACP Leader in Cuba to Learn What U.S. Fears

Robert F. Williams, NAACP chairman in Monroe, N.C., and one of the boldest leaders in the fight for racial equality and civil rights in the South, is in Cuba as part of a *Fair Play* delegation "to see the country that Joe Louis was not allowed to talk about."

Williams, who was suspended for six months last year by the NAACP's national leadership because he urged Negroes to "fight violence with violence," said in a statement before flying to Havana, "The obvious campaign to muzzle Joe Louis has increased my determination to see Cuba myself."

He said it seemed to him that the United States government, and the State Department in particular, wanted to isolate Negroes from what was happening in Cuba.

"Why," he asked, "can't Negroes see for themselves what is happening in Cuba? Is the State Department afraid to let the truth be known?" Everybody knows that racial discrimination has been abolished in Cuba. What better place is there for American Negroes to go? They certainly can't go to Miami Beach.

"I am going to see Cuba myself, to learn what the Revolution has done so far and what it plans to do in the future. I am going to talk with Cubans in all walks of life—with Fidel Castro if he can take time out from his work to talk to me—and when I come back from Cuba, I intend to let my people, and any other Americans who are willing to listen, know what is really happening down there."

[*Editor's note: Williams is, among other things, the editor of a hard-hitting weekly newsletter,* The Crusader. *If you would like to know what is really going on in the South, in the struggle for racial justice, the subscription address is:* Crusader, *410 North Boyte St., Monroe, N.C.; $5 per annum.*]

Letter from the Editor

If we've missed a deadline or two recently, blame it on the season. Vacation time is here for some of our helpers, as well as many of our readers. Consequently, we are thinking of reducing our output to two editions monthly for the summer, and turning our attention to other urgent matters. Among these is the organization of Fair Play local chapters. Currently one is being formed in Tampa, where interested persons may contact Louis Fritze, 4018 San Juan, and another in Chicago—John Rossen, temporary secretary, 5717 Blackstone, Chicago 37, Ill. Like your national committee, these will need your participation if they are to be successful, so if you are in one of these areas, please get in touch, lend a hand if you can.

Cordially,
Robert Taber
Editor, Fair Play

To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Please list me as a member* of the Committee and put my name on your mailing list so that I may receive the *Fair Play* news letter. I enclose my check or money order for $5.00, to cover handling and mailing costs for one year ☐

I do not wish to be listed as a *member,** but would like to receive *Fair Play* and any other informational material that may become available to the Committee. Enclosed is my check or money order for $5.00 to cover handling and mailing costs for one year . . . . ☐

I would like to have an active part in supporting the work of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Enclosed is my contribution $10. . . . .$25. . . . .$50. . . . . ☐

Name: ______________________________

Address: ______________________________

City: ____________________ Zone ______ State ____________

**Membership does not, of course, imply blanket endorsement of the policies of the Committee or of the opinions expressed in* FAIR PLAY. *Nor will the name of any member be used in any policy statement without the written permission of the member.*

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196) DATE: 8/3/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

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b7E

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR
CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are copies of "Fair Play", volume 1, numbers 4, 8 and 9, which have not been previously furnished to the Bureau.

Also enclosed is a booklet entitled, "Social Order" which is apparently being distributed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This booklet was furnished by [redacted] of the Chase Manhattan Branch Bank, 57th Street and Madison Avenue, which bank handles the committee's account. [redacted] advised that the bank has been receiving literature from the committee since the account was opened and that the booklet was sent to him in the mail.

b6
b7C

Enclosures are submitted as a matter of possible interest to the Bureau and for forwarding to the Department of Justice as a guide to determining if the committee should register, if the Bureau deems advisable.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/17/82 BY SP-8 BJJ/NU

2 - Bureau (97-4196)(Encls.3)(RM)
1 - New York [redacted]

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JJC:dmb
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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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1 P.C. of encl to RAB by r/w 8-10-60

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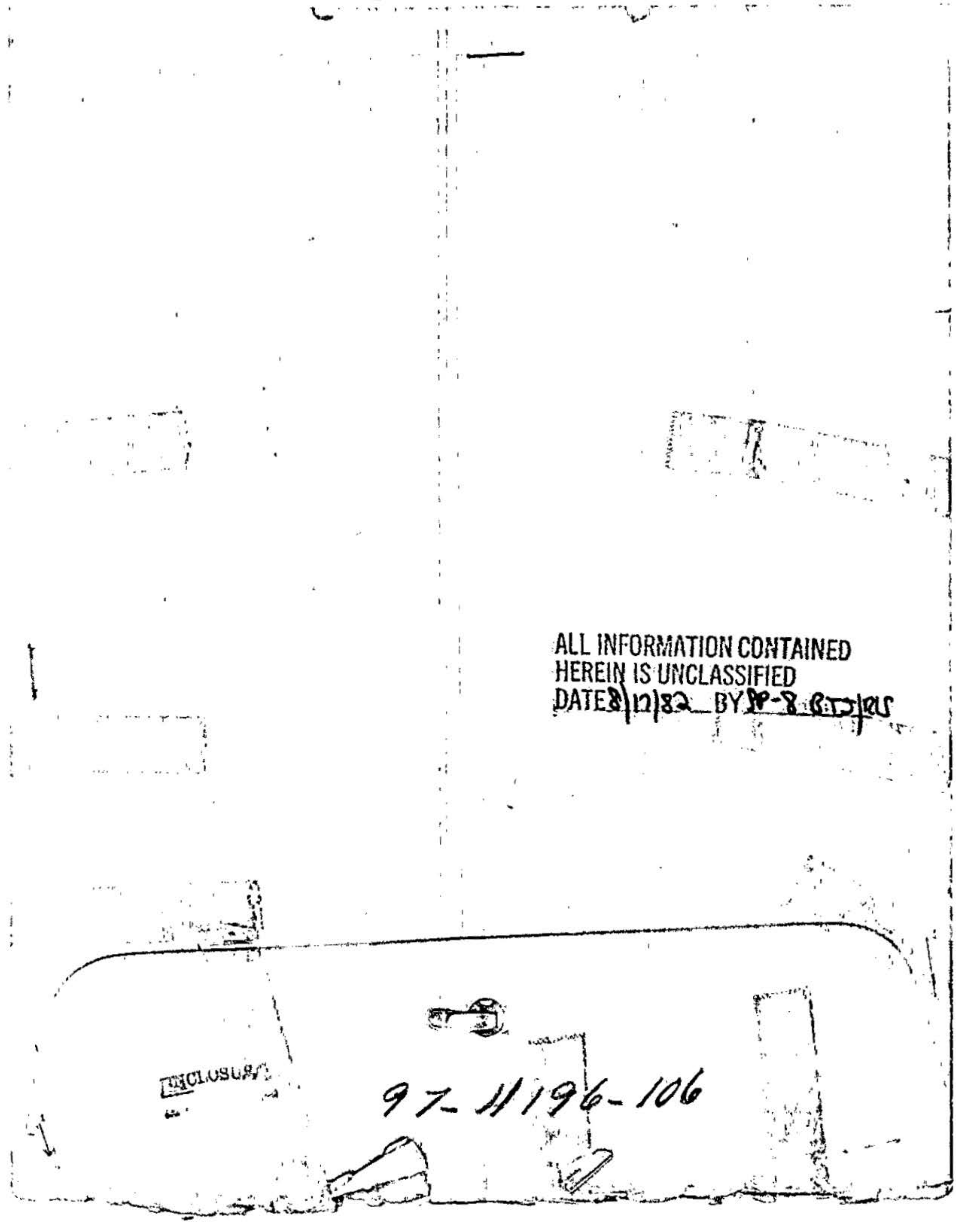

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ENCLOSURE

97-11196-106

Fair Play for Cuba Comm.
place in — C/F

May 27, 1960

Dear *Fair Play* Reader:

We call time out this week to take a breather, while attending to organizational matters. Instead of our regular issue of *Fair Play*, we are sending you a re-print of what we consider to be a remarkably perceptive and valuable article on Cuba, by William P. Glade, Jr., professor of economics at the University of Maryland, originally published in the Jesuit monthly, *Social Order*.

We hope that you will enjoy it; we are certain that you will gain much [illegible]

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Best regards,
Fair Play for Cuba Committee

P.S.—If you plan to be away for the Summer or part of it, now is the time to send us your vacation address, so that you may continue to receive *Fair Play* and other Committee reports without interruption.

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Social Order

THE BISHOPS AND BIRTH CONTROL

✠ Karl J. Alter

March, 1960
40c

THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1960s

Francis J. Corrigan

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CASTRO'S CUBA: THE POLITICS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

William P. Glade, Jr.

●

VATICAN MISSION

Harold H. Tittman

BOOKS • LETTERS • COMMENT

MONTHLY OF NATIONAL JESUIT SOCIAL SCIENCE CENTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/11/82 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

CASTRO AND CUBA—

The Politics of

Only a year ago cheers and applause greeted Castro's appearance in our movie newsreels. They have now, reports Miss Dorothy Kilgallen, changed to boos and hisses, the popular expression of a disenchantment daily more widespread.

Journalists who praised the *barbudo's* early successes have become vocal in opposition.[1] Congressional affirmations of sympathetic interest gradually diminished to a whisper, to be submerged altogether in recent weeks by mounting criticism and none-too-subtle references to sugar import quotas. After months of what appeared to be a studiously patient and conciliatory policy, toward the end of this past October the State Department's attitude stiffened markedly and the first of a number of official protests was made.

The events underlying this growing apprehensiveness are, in their externals at least, too well known to require more than the briefest recapitulation.

After the first shock of the trials and executions, Castro's reckless call for an $80 billion western hemisphere "Marshall Plan" seemed to epitomize the general disorganization of Cuban government. Promises of free elections grew increasingly vague and the suppression of dissent took on a harsher tone. A further ominous note was added by reports of a new secret police and neighborhood spy network. Censorship and bullying of the Cuban press together with mistreatment of U. S. correspondents virtually assured a bad press abroad.

Charges of Red influence came to seem plausible as the Cuban labor movement, crying American imperialism, pulled out of the I.C.F.T.U., as new laws expanded the scope of government intervention in the economy, and as expropriation of agricultural and mineral properties began. All the while, anti U. S. feeling was being whipped up at mass rallies by a strident demagoguery reminiscent of Peron in his heyday.

In short, the bewhiskered youthful heroes of December, 1958 came by December, 1959, to seem to many rather more like aging juvenile delinquents, attired in jungle costumes and beatnik beards and with a strong bent for histrionics and violence.

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[1] Jules Dubois, a veteran correspondent who was one of Castro's staunchest supporters and who authored a highly complimentary biography of the Cuban leader, *Freedom Is My Beat,* (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, 1959), published a series of articles in late November, 1959 (Chicago Tribune Press Service) entitled *Cuba's Tragedy*—a bitter denunciation of allegedly "totalitarian" and "communistic" aspects of the revolution.

"Dislocations and stresses are bound to take place as reorganization of the socio-economic structure proceeds apace."

Economic Development

WILLIAM P. GLADE, JR.

The simplest interpretation of these events is that put forward by newsmen such as Dubois and Novins and by defecting revolutionaries aided by the publicity of Congressional hearings: the[1] Cuban revolution is being taken over by communists and fellow travellers.

It would be foolish to deny the presence of communists in Cuba.[2] They have been there for years and the deteriorating political and social conditions of the past decade were ready-made for their agitation. Doubtless, too, many of the communists are now wearing beards. Yet to call the Cuban developments communistic is, because of the emotion-arousing quality of that term, dangerously misleading as a guide to policy, for there is nothing in the changes effected so far which is distinctively or even primarily Marxist.

The potential menace of communist infiltration which has been outlined in recent C.I.A. reports is one thing; "leftist" policies which are not in and of themselves Marxist are quite another. To construe them as evidence of Red influence is to obfuscate important aspects of contemporary Cuban developments and to play into communist hands by identifying communism with all important social change.

In part, this Marxist-in-the-sugar-cane-field view probably stems from a failure to appreciate the singular differences between the Anglo-American approach and the Byzantine-Hispanic approach to economic matters. The wide latitude for intervention in economic affairs, for example, seems no more than a contemporary expression of the historic Iberian propensity to rely heavily upon state action to promote the public good. While state-operated enterprises have been set up to sell goods (largely foodstuffs) at prices designed to force drastic reductions in high retail mark-ups, this sale of goods from public stores is an anti-inflation technique with repeated precedents throughout the long era of Spanish colonial rule. As such, it reflects not so much an ideological antipathy to private enterprise as a healthy and well-founded skepticism about the

A specialist on Latin American affairs, Professor Glade teaches Economics at the University of Maryland.

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[2] "Reds Stealing Cuba's Revolution, Editor Reports," is a headline in the January 15, 1960 Catholic diocesan press. The story is written by Jaime Fonseca, editor of *Notitkias Catolicas*, Spanish and Portugese-language service of NCWC News Service. Based on three visits to Cuba since Castro came to power, Mr. Fonseca reports that "there is a formal understanding between the Castro regime's leaders and the agents of international communism, according to key men close to the Castro brothers during the underground days."—Ed.

degree of competition prevailing in the market.

Similarly, the laws on expropriation and agrarian reform reflect essentially the contingent (rather than absolute) nature of property rights in the Hispanic legal tradition, a functional concept of property which stems from Byzantine law and medieval Catholic teaching.[3] Certain key sections of the agrarian reform law are, in fact, hardly more than restatements of land reform instructions issued two centuries ago by the Spanish crown to the *intendants* (high officials of the imperial bureaucracy). They are about as "communistic" as those notorious old Marxists, the Bourbon kings.

Even anti-U. S. sentiment can be discounted as evidence of Marxism, for it too has roots deep in the neo-Iberian culture of Latin America, reinforced in Cuba's case by the natural resentment a small and poorer country feels for its rich and dominating neighbor.[4]

Since at least the Moorish occupation and possibly during the anterior Visigothic invasions, a certain cultural arrogance and xenophobia have been characteristic of the Hispanic world. In modern times Latin Americans of a wide diversity of views on other subjects have united in seeing the western hemisphere in terms of the civilized, Catholic Latin society of the south *vs.* the barbarian, Protestant commercialism of the "Colossus of the North."[5] Nowhere has this view been better expressed than in the Uruguayan José Enrique Rodo's unforgettable portrayal of the Latin "Ariel" confronting the materialistic U. S. "Caliban."

Here again geography functions to reinforce a cultural bias, for the green shores of the Antillean pearl are only a U. S. rocket's range away from the neon-lit hedonism of Miami; wh *yanqui* tourism, a basic prop of Havana's economy, and the main contact of many Cubans with U. S. life, has been notable for its focus on bordellos and gaming tables. These, in turn, have constituted in large part the foreign investment activities of U. S. gangster elements. Both the sugar and spice of Cuban life have been, therefore, ever-present reminders of *yanqui* control.

The basis of anti-Americanism

Lastly, at least a part of the popular anti-Americanism in Cuba today can be explained by the simple expedient of placing our reiterated statements regarding the "traditionally cordial relations between the governments of United States and Cuba" against the historical record of the corrupt and dictatorial Cuban regimes with which, by self-admission, we have maintained such warm relations. The Cuban masses may well be excused for a certain skepticism about the keen interest of the United

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[3] Readers unfamiliar with 19th and 20th century developments in Latin America should bear in mind, too, that, in the first place, the validity of most land titles to the larger estates is extremely questionable and that, in the second place, over against the present day expropriation of the landowner's property must be set the generations of landowner expropriation of the supra-subsistence production of rural labor.

[4] Cuba gained its independence from Spain only to fall promptly under the influence of the United States. U. S. investments in sugar, minerals, tobacco and public utilities came rapidly to control the Cuban economy and on several occasions provided the excuse for American military occupation of the island—all this, it must be remembered, in the 20th century. Today some 75 per cent of Cuba's imports comes from its powerful neighbor and around 65 per cent of its exports goes to the U. S. market.

[5] According to Tad Szulc, *New York Times*, November 5, 1959, most of the current anti-U. S. feeling throughout Latin America is found among non-communist groups.

States in democracy and social justice. It is worth noting in this context that if the United States should persist in unrealistic and unreasonable demands for compensation for expropriated properties, as it has lately given evidence of doing, the situation could worsen materially. The plain fact is that there exists a real basis for Castro's charges that the United States has attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of Cuba, an accusation to be appraised later.

An alternative explanation of the events rests on historical precedent. What are involved, according to this view, are just the "normal" Jacobin excesses prior to the Thermidorean reaction, for as the historians of revolution have noted, the enthusiasm of the fighting spirit not infrequently carries over under its own momentum into the period of triumph. The positive, constructive tasks of political direction, of course, suffer distortion by subordination to the negative logic of combat.

In such cases, nationalistic leaders, imbued with plans to rebuild society, are quite apt to pull down the old abode before working out plans for building the new. Latin America, with its tradition of youthful radicalism among university students and its *caudillo* tradition, in which leaders are prone to succumb to the old Hispanic weakness of seeing themselves as actors in a drama, would seem to be especially susceptible to this sort of revolutionary excess.

So chaotic may be the consequences of this situation that one writer has aptly made reference to a "Sampson Complex" whereby nationalist leaders flex their muscles, lean against the economic pillars, and bring the house down on those whom they regard as the source of their troubles — and on their own heads at the same time.[6]

A closely related interpretation is the scapegoat theory which has been expounded, among other places, in the pages of the *Wall Street Journal*.[7] According to this view, anti-foreign sentiment has been whipped up to conceal either a poverty of constructive ideas or of failures of domestic policy.[8]

The difficulty with the first variation, however, is that even if the Cuban leaders had no ideas of their own, by now the world is surfeited with proposals for reform and change. There exists, as it were, a vast inventory of social engineering projects, a common pool or stockpile upon which the would-be reformer is free to draw. In any case, moreover, the current objection to the Cuban revolution would seem pretty clearly to be not that it is directionless but that its direction is unacceptable (to the United States and to upper-class Cubans).[9]

As for the second variation—that

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[6] Indonesia might well provide the neatest fit to this concept. After first pulling down the Dutch pillar and finding that the house neither collapsed nor became noticeably roomier, the nationalist Samson has turned his attention recently to pulling down another major prop—the Chinese business community.

[7] See page one of the issue of October 27, 1959. The fairly extensive Cuban coverage in *Time* and *U. S. News and World Report* also plays heavily on this theme.

[8] Similar, for example, to the scapegoat use of Israel by the backward regimes of Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

[9] As Harold Lavine has pointed out in a noteworthy article in *Commentary* ("Social Revolution in Cuba," October, 1959, pp. 324-328), the upper class supporters of the Castro movement in its early days were aiming for the establishment of a conventional liberal democracy rather than the basic social revolution, which has emerged increasingly as the paramount objective of the new regime.

anti-U. S. feeling is, along with repressive rule, a device for covering up failure—evidence of any really substantial failure is simply lacking.

It is perfectly true that various Havana business indicators are down—reflecting mainly a massive turnover in the civil service, high unemployment in the construction industry, and the slump in the tourist industry and auxiliary services—and that examples of economic *gaucheries* are not lacking in the agricultural field. But none of this is sufficient to indict the present Cuban government as a failure. All are attributable to rather special circumstances.

Regime is honest

Because the old civil service was composed almost entirely of notoriously corrupt political appointees of the Batista regime, it was imperative to "clean house" and provide public functionaries loyal to the objectives of the new government. In recording the achievements of the Castro government, it is indicative of its high moral tone that even its bitterest critics have not accused it of the most glaring defect of previous regimes: a scandalously pervasive dishonesty in all branches of government. Efficient bureaucratic teamwork, however, is largely a matter of accumulated experience and ought not, therefore, to be expected while the new government is still in its infancy.

Construction, in pre-revolutionary Cuba as elsewhere in Latin America, consisted primarily of urban work of an essentially non-productive nature—the erection of palatial homes, luxury apartment houses, and overly-elaborate office buildings—the cessation of which reflects no consequential loss in productive output to the national economy. Already some of the urban construction labor force (along with underemployed rural labor) have been redirected into activities of a socially more constructive character. There is no real economic reason why the rest of the unemployed should not be similarly reabsorbed over the months ahead.[10]

Taking a long view, one is probably safe in assuming that the decline in tourism is only a temporary phenomenon. As domestic conditions become more stable and as the U. S. press turns its search for sensationalism to other areas of the globe, the flood of dollar-toting travellers will in all likelihood resume, for the substantial natural advantages of the island have, of course, remained intact and the government has slashed prices to add to their attractiveness. Insofar as a certain sedateness repels the tourist, the revival of this key sector of the economy may be somewhat delayed; but who would wish to quarrel with the Cubans on this score? Some of the auxiliary tourist services of the past, such as prostitution and wide-open gambling, rested on such a dubious moral basis that a return to the *status quo ante* is unthinkable.

Finally, it must be noted that neither

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[10] Some observers have charged, rather unconvincingly, that the government's public works outlays are unproductive. It is difficult to see why the construction of rural roads and bridges does not represent important investments in social overhead capital and why even the provision of better worker housing should not be considered as directly conducive to higher levels of economic welfare and, very probably, indirectly productive because of the effect on worker morale. Such criticism stems in part from the old confusion between money costs and real costs and in part from a failure to contrast this type of expenditure with the pre-revolutionary alternatives noted above. Is public expenditure on worker housing necessarily a less productive use of resources than private expenditure on fancy apartments?

is there to be detected evidence of any significant failure in agriculture. Some dislocations and maladjustments are inevitable during a period of sweeping change, but various reports would seem to indicate that while land redistribution is taking place quite quickly and, in some cases rather informally, all things considered, the transition seems on the whole remarkably smooth. Wages in agriculture have risen somewhat above their previously meager level (an essential step in creating a stronger internal market and providing more effective incentives for the rural labor force) and some of the new agricultural cooperatives appear to be receiving expert technical assistance.

In all of this the role of government has bulked large. Substantial governmental tutelage is likely to be a basic ingredient of agricultural reform for some time to come, and this for reasons which have little to do with ideology. Generations of peonage have scarcely prepared the impoverished and uneducated Cuban rustic[11] to assume forthwith the role of an independent rural entrepreneur; stern economic necessity therefore dictates the use of state controls to gear the output of new agricultural entities to over-all objectives as well as to prevent the peasantry from assuming too much of its output. That mistakes will be made in this governmental guidance is a certainty, a fact which demonstrates merely the unavoidably experimental nature of initial planning efforts rather than the futility of such intervention.[12]

It should be observed in passing that a future decline in sugar output cannot be taken *ipso facto* as evidence of failure, though it is certain that a sizeable portion of the U. S. press will so interpret it in order to discredit the land reform program. Because of world market conditions, sugar sales were already sluggish in 1957 and 1958 while domestic stockpiles were growing. It is entirely conceivable, then, that sound economics might call for reductions in sugar output and increases in other crops, particularly since the premium price paid for Cuban sugar may no longer be forthcoming when the U. S. sugar interests are replaced by Cuban ownership.

Economy foundering doubted

In short, it is hard to find conclusive evidence that the revolutionary government is foundering on economic difficulties of its own making, though it is necessarily tackling sizeable economic problems inherited from the previous era and is up against some extraordinarily difficult tasks in effecting the changes it has as its goals. Fundamental reorganization of a national economy is obviously not an overnight transformation.

All this is not to deny the possibility that the revolutionary program may eventually fail amidst general economic chaos, in which case either a communist take-over or a reactionary *coup* would be a strong probability. It is, however, far too premature to pass such a judgment at present. To do so is to misread the record—or to betray either undue pessimism or wishful thinking.

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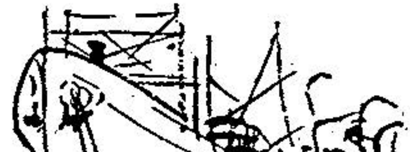
[11] It is significant that in his radio message to Cuba's first national Catholic convention, attended by more than 500,000 (including Fidel Castro), Pope John XXIII felt compelled to emphasize: "The face of the world could change if true charity were to reign. . . . It is the charity of the Christian man convinced that his wealth has a social function, and that it is his duty . . . to give what is above his own needs to those deprived of the bare necessities of life . . ."—Ed.

[12] Father E. K. Culhane, S.J., writing in *America* ("'Big Brother' Comes to Cuba," January 23, 1960, pp. 502-503), deals vigorously but exclusively with these transitory difficulties, attempting thereby to build a case against the Cuban land reform program.

It is the main contention of this article that the growing anti-United States feeling and the intensity of opinion formation by the Cuban government reflect the successes of the revolution rather than its failures and are, moreover, well-nigh indispensable instruments in that success.



The present government stands publicly dedicated to two main projects: 1. effecting basic social reforms and 2. undertaking a reorientation of the economy by a development program of industrialization and diversification. Neither task is easy under the most favorable circumstances; both are of a sort to generate, even as they are successful or perhaps to the extent that they are successful), substantial stresses and strains within the socio-economic structure. A somewhat "leftist" and highly regimented state is, in all probability, the most effective instrumentality for this simultaneous restructuring of both the economy and Cuban society.

Seen in this light, anti-Americanism and calls for continued revolutionary discipline may well be interpreted as means of masking, not failures in dealing with problems, but rather the necessarily painful nature of the solution of those problems. They are techniques, that is, for creating a popular rationale for the inevitable austerity period and the requirements of heightened effort and sacrifice during the difficult transition phase in agricultural reform and industrialization.

What has been largely obscured by the headline-winning flamboyance of the *barbudos* is the fact that side-by-side with the events noted at the out of this article the government has been making a serious and fairly consistent effort to move toward its chosen goals.[13]

In its monetary stabilization program, for example, the government has succeeded, by means of strict controls over its dollar exchange reserves and other policies, in reversing the serious drain on gold and dollar reserves which developed during the Batista days—and this despite a sizeable capital flight as the moneyed classes voted, in effect, no confidence in the program of social reform.

Radical reform

In a related move, to carry through its economic programs in the face of severe dollar shortage, the government has imposed strict controls and high duties on various items to discourage the squandering of foreign exchange reserves on imports of consumer superfluities and to save funds for necessary investment in imports related to the development program.

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[13] *Business Week* is outstanding for having discerned this behind-the-scenes progress at an early date. See "Castro: Political Fireworks but Clear Economic Goals," August 1, 1959, pp. 70-74, for a sympathetic account of the constructive aspects of the economic recovery program: labor peace, appointment of competent experts to key positions, the work of the Banco de Fomento Agricola e Industrial de Cuba.

Rent controls appear to have been used to halt the characteristically Latin American propensity to pour funds into luxury real estate construction and to free resources thereby for the public works program noted above.

Impending reforms in the banking system are likely to result in a more satisfactory distribution of credit to the rural sector than hitherto, formerly, as well as to the new industrial undertakings. The whole matter of savings, in fact, is apt to come up for review shortly, for with workers and peasants investing their limited capacity to save in "industrialization bonds," it will not be possible for the wealthy and middle classes to continue to drag their feet.

Forced industrialization

An important move has been made in the industrialization program with the passage of the new mining law which, by levying a five per cent tax on minerals extracted for sale in Cuba and a 25 per cent tax on raw minerals extracted for export, seems designed to force the construction in Cuba of smelting and refining facilities. Mineral exports, it should be recalled, rank after sugar and tobacco as the third biggest dollar earner, though the nickel and cobalt exports have almost entirely been exported in raw form for processing in the United States. Where feasible, of course, the logical place for industrialization to begin is in the processing of a nation's raw materials.

Though land reform has moved swiftly (to prevent opposition to it from consolidating and retarding or halting it) and agricultural cooperatives have been established (to give the peasantry a "stake" in the new system), agrarian reform has been geared to development plans by the provision of technical advice and the establishment, for the time being, of delivery quotas at fixed prices for various crops.

"Fever" vs. "disease"

The objection has sometimes been raised that land reform *per se* merely treats the fever (agrarian discontent) without touching the disease (social and economic backwardness).[14] Apart from the fact that in Cuba the "disease" is also being treated, it is perhaps relevant to note that it is not unsound medical practice in many cases to bring down the fever as soon as possible, even independently of the treatment of the disease itself. The analogy would seem to apply in economics, for the social costs of continuing peasant unrest—the absence of what John R. Commons called "industrial goodwill"—can result in a sizeable though hidden charge (in lackadaisical productive efforts and rural strife with its attendant damage to capital and output and lost manhours of labor power) against the output of the economy. And it is only after the rural populace has been "won over" that further constructive changes stand much chance of success.

Obviously, the foregoing and other

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[14] Archbishop Antonio José Plaza of La Plata, Argentina, told a national conference on agrarian reform sponsored by the Association of Professionals of Catholic Action last fall: "Lands that have been abandoned or virtually so, and lands which because of their owners' neglect have low yields, can legitimately be expropriated by the State—provided a just indemnity is given—and the ownership transferred to capable, enterprising families."—Ed.

measures for accelerating socially beneficial economic growth entail both a considerable sacrifice on the part of the hitherto privileged groups and a greatly increased productive effort on the part of all. As Ruby H. Phillips recently observed:

> The launching of Castro's austerity program has jolted the free-spending, free-wheeling Cubans, and they are already beginning to grumble. The people of this island have often known poverty but they are not conditioned to planned austerity.[15]

Against this background, three discernible functions emerge for the anti-United States and anti-counterrevolutionary campaign.

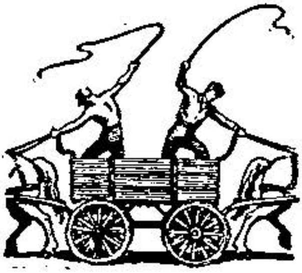
Planned austerity

First, it serves as a sort of catalyst in effecting a revolution in cultural attitudes, a means of rousing the masses from their past apathy and limited mental horizons and emphasizing cooperative effort for new social goals.

Secondly, these campaigns are merely an application in the Cuban context of what other nations, including our own, have learned and employed before with respect to the psychology of production: namely, that there is nothing like the threat of an enemy from without (whether real or imaginary is beside the point) and his allies from within to create an *esprit de corps* and mobilize popular support behind a crash program to lift production to higher levels, and this either to win a war or to break through to sustained economic development.

Such a personification of the threat posed by the backwardness of inherited institutional arrangements is probably essential when dealing with an unsophisticated population little conditioned to self-discipline for abstract long-term goals. Without a "concrete" and continuing menace, it is likely that such a population, holding the mistaken notion that the solution for its predicament is easy, might become impatient with the necessarily slow progress of the development program and overthrow the whole plan before it could begin to demonstrate its value. While it is certain that Cuba cannot in the long run sever its close economic ties with the U. S., it may well be that in the attempt to reduce U. S. influence, the population can achieve a substantially higher l[illegible] of productivity and economic wel[illegible].

Moreover, as suggested earlier, the external threat is not altogether fictitious. Despite the nominal stand of the U. S. that Cuba has a clear right to undertake internal social and economic reforms, the official American position on the compensation issue must be viewed as inimical to the democratization of the Cuban economy.



The Cuban government has already offered compensation for expropriated properties in 20-year government bonds based upon valuations arrived at by mutual consent between U. S. interests and the Batista government. Unless, therefore, U. S. concerns wish to concede that they conspired with the Batista government to defraud the Cuban economy (which is very likely the case), the present quarrel must perforce focus upon the manner of payment rather than the amount of payment.

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[15] "Castro Gets the Bill," *The Reporter*, October 29, 1959, pp. 23-24.

To press, as the U. S. government has done, for immediate cash-on-the-barrel head payment is manifestly so far out of the question in a country embarking upon a development program that it is tantamount to opposing redistribution of the land in the first place.[16] Such a policy of nominal neutrality but practical opposition is [illegible] to fool no one—least of all in Cuba—and only confirms the impression abroad that the U. S. State Department is the political arm of U. S. corporations.[17]

Finally, it must not be forgotten that even if the threat of *yanqui* imperialism is partially fabricated, the threat of internal counterrevolution is undoubtedly real.

An abiding threat to Latin American movements such as Castro's has been the opposition to change on the part of "the oligarchy" (a Latin-American expression for the entrenched elite of landowners, merchants, high military brass, and foreign capitalists). More than one Latin American social revolution has foundered as a consequence of delay in taking immediate steps to eliminate the power base of this opposition. Most often the delay proved fatal as it gave the oligarchy the opportunity to gather forces and, through the machinations of military cliques and palace revolts, to annul the revolution.

Psychological reconditioning and tight discipline become, therefore, indispensable instruments for consolidating the social gains of teh revolution by holding in check the hostility of the privileged classes.[18] In this transitional period, a "free" press and "free" elections, in both of which oligarchic influence would be paramount, are impractical until such time as the revolution is stabilized.

No practical alternatives

U. S. readers who, from the comfort of their affluent society, cavil at the seeming harshness of Cuban policies for keeping down the opposition might well ponder the practical alternative of liquidation of the opposition through a resumption of internecine strife. Dislocations and stresses are bound to take place as reorganization of the socioeconomic structure proceeds apace. To allow defectors and reactionary dissidents to prey upon them to undermine the basic goals of the revolution would appear unreasonable. The struggle has been too long and bitter and has cost too many lives already.

[illegible] most readers probably know, under the [illegible]t of circumstances a program of rapid economic development is apt to create severe strains on a nation's balance of payments. Earnings of foreign exchange must by and large be earmarked for financing imports of capital goods and similar items needed to accelerate growth of domestic output. To divert a sizeable portion of vital foreign exchange earnings into compensation payments means simply that capital is being repatriated at just the time when the need is greatest for more capital. Cash compensation would therefore be detrimental to Cuba's economic program while additional capital aid at this time would go far towards insuring the ability of Cuba to make good on bond redemptions later on.

[17] The expropriation-compensation issue also explains the above-noted forebearance of the State Department in the early days of the revolution: it was patient while the reform program was still in the talking stage but protested when the revolution began to make good its promises for economic and social reform.

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

This article has been reprinted by the Fair Play For Cuba Committee to assist in an understanding of the background of the Cuban revolution. We think it will explain many events in Cuba that Americans find difficult to accept when viewed in contrast to the society we live in.

The Fair Play For Cuba Committee was formed in April 1960 by a group of American writers, business and professional people, and members of the clergy to present the complete story of events in Cuba... in keeping with the American tradition for fair play.

Mr. Glade, who is assistant professor of Economics at the University of Maryland, and Father Edward Duff, S.J., Director of Social Order, have given their consent to the reprinting of this article.

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Fair Play

Vol. 1 No. 8 July 8, 1960 New York. 15 cents

Oil, Sugar, and Power Politics:

Prescription to Produce a Caribbean Explosion

It is apparent to anyone who has been following developments in Havana and Washington with half an eye that U.S.-Cuban relations have entered an ominous phase. A crisis is at hand.

Cuba has been precipitated, willy nilly, into the cold war. Under powerful economic pressures from the U.S., the *fidelistas* have been forced to find new markets and credits in the Communist bloc. It was inevitable that this would provide fresh ammunition for the reactionaries who had been calling it a *Communist* revolution in Cuba all along.

The great U.S.-British oil trust that controls the Venezuelan oil fields has moved to maintain its market monopoly and to prevent Cuban market diversification by refusing to process the crude oil which the Cubans have obtained by sugar barter with the Soviet Union (an arrangement also intended to conserve dollar reserves).

The Cuban Government, recalling what happened to Guatemala in 1954, when the threat to cut off gasoline supplies was a decisive factor in the Castillo Armas *coup d'etat*, has responded by seizing the Esso, Shell and Texas Company refineries in Cuba.

The House Agriculture Committee, which had earlier labelled an Administration request for arbitrary authority to slash Cuban sugar import quotas as outright economic aggression, now has supinely acceded to Republican demands for economic reprisals against Cuba, in defiance of the Bogota Charter. The House has followed suit, and there is no doubt, at this writing, that the Administration will get the weapon it wants—and will use it.

Other developments:

A group of right-wing Republican Congressmen, echoed by the most rabid section of the popular press, seems to be pressing for still further steps against Cuba, and is attempting to dust off the Monroe Doctrine as a pretext, arguing that Soviet technicians (there may be 60 in Cuba, along with technicians from many other countries) have "taken over" the island. The *New York Mirror* asks editorially, June 18: *"As one part of a tightened opposition to the Communist world, why shouldn't we—now—break relations with Fidel Castro's Red Cuban Government?"* This is the general tone of the U.S. right wing line of argument, and there is much more of the same, published daily and debated on Capitol Hill.

Where Washington once professed to approve of the *goals* of the Cuban Revolution, it now no longer troubles to conceal its antipathy to the entire process of social and economic development which *is* the Revolution.

Nixon: We Could Bring Cuba to Her Knees

Vice President Nixon boasts openly (Houston, June 18) that the U.S. has the power, military and economic, *"to bring the Cuban Government to its knees."*

There are clear indications that the Pentagon, professing to see a military threat in the Soviet-Cuban trade treaty, is pressing for a *military* solution. Nixon, however, is of the opinion that the U.S. must await the support of Latin America, admittedly still lacking.

A test of official Latin American attitudes (this has little to do with *popular* sentiment, of course) is pending. Much may depend on the response in the Organization of American States to the complaints which the State Department filed last week.

There is nothing very new about the OAS maneouver. It was foreshadowed at least eight months ago when Hearst columnist David Sentner (the chap in whom "our agents" confided the ridiculous but still recurrent yarn about the mythical rocket bases in Cuba) wrote:

> *"The United States must immediately lead a movement by the Organization of American States and the U.N. for the replacement of the Communist-dominated Castro regime in Cuba. Otherwise, within six to eight months, many other Latin*

(Continued on Page 2)

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(Continued from Page 1)

American nations will follow the Castro pattern and confiscate all American property.

"So predicts Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo, former U.N. Security Council president and distinguished Cuban diplomat. . ."

The "distinguished Cuban diplomat" is former dictator Fulgencio Batista's sometime U.N. mouthpiece. His predictions have come to nothing. Nevertheless, Washington continues to seek the means to "bring the Cuban Government to its knees."

The Root of All Evil

It is possible but does not seem probable that the U.S. military will have their way in the immediate future. However, such a result may ultimately be produced by the strain of ECONOMIC conflicts.

It is these which are at the root of all of Cuba's present troubles. U.S. investments worth nearly one billion dollars are a large part of the reason for the long-drawn and increasingly bitter campaign to undermine the *fidelista* government. And the weapons being used against Cuba are, for the most part, also economic.

New York Times correspondent E. W. Kenworthy, who has served in the past as a pliable mouthpiece for inflating Administration trial balloons (e.g., the nonsense about the $120,000,000 supposedly spent by Cuba for arms and the alleged exhaustion of the Cuban treasury), reports from Washington that "oil may bring U.S.-Cuban relations to a crisis point more quickly than sugar." He goes on to say that his "authoritative sources" (the State Department? the Pentagon?) believe that confiscation of the British and U.S.-owned oil refineries in Cuba is inevitable, and adds: "Seizure, it is felt, would place a vital sector of the Cuban economy under Soviet control."

Oily Red Herring

The intention here is clear enough: another attempt to depict a Red menace at our southern doorstep, and so to prepare U.S. public opinion for a more militant attitude on the part of Washington.

Kenworthy is, of course, right about confiscation of the oil refineries. The companies themselves have made sure of that.

Whether oil is a more serious question than sugar is debatable.

Despite efforts to diversify her economy, Cuba still depends on sugar for the bulk of her income. About half of her annual sugar production is sold in the U.S., and it is a matter of record that this important market was threatened almost from the day that the Castro regime came to power.

The natural reaction was to seek *new* markets. This has been accomplished, but at the cost of strengthening the anti-Castro forces who would use the quota system as a political weapon.

"To be realistic," said *The New York Times* in one of its better editorials, June 4, *"the best solution would be to have no import quotas on sugar whatever. There should be an open market. The present system, whereby the Government controls the supply and price of sugar, dates from the Depression of the early Thirties. Its basic purpose now is not to 'subsidize' the Cuban economy, but to hold prices 2 to 3 cents a pound above world prices for the benefit of American sugar producers. American consumers pay millions of dollars a year more than they should, and in the process we make a mockery of our claims that we want free enterprise and free trade."*

True enough. But political considerations have carried the day, and it would appear that, however the November elections go, the dead hand of the Eisenhower-Herter policy in the Caribbean will weigh heavily on the incoming Administration.

Heavy, Heavy Over Whose Head?

The State Department has armed itself with a sword of Damocles to suspend over the head of the Cuban people. The object is to frighten them and to weaken their government. It will certainly fail. And it will be U.S. interests that will suffer. We already stand warned that reductions in the quota can be applied first against the *U.S.* companies that produce nearly 40% of Cuba's sugar. (They still own the mills, if not the cane lands.) And if the worst comes to the worst, there is still much U.S. property in Cuba which can be expropriated to ease the economic losses of a reduced sugar quota. The U.S.-owned Cuban utilities, banks, 36 sugar mills, the $100,000,000 which the U.S. government has invested in the Nicaro nickel plant, strategic cobalt and manganese mines, and much else can go down the drain. Not the least of it will be the good opinion of Latin America at large.

In short, we have as much to lose as the Cubans, perhaps more, and will surely lose it if we persist in placing commercial interests ahead of human values and in refusing to recognize the independence of a former colony, now free by her own efforts but forced still to struggle against the dead hand of the imperialistic past.

In view of these patent realities, one can only wonder why the Washington Administration, and the great economic interests which it represents, continue to apply pressure. Can it be to drive the Cuban revolutionaries to desperate measures, and so create the pretext for military intervention? We do not know, but we may say that the fears of the Cubans, which seemed exaggerated only a short while ago, now appear to have been only too well founded.

Carleton Beals in Cuba

A Distinguished Author Reports on the Progress of the Revolution

A founding member of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Carleton Beals is a distinguished author, journalist, and lecturer whose expert and intimate acquaintance with Cuba spans more than three decades. His book, "The Crime of Cuba," is a classic of its kind. Recently Beals returned to Cuba for an extended tour and an exhaustive series of interviews with revolutionary leaders. A by-product of the trip is this brief special report for Fair Play.

Cuba Revisited

by Carleton Beals

My five weeks in Cuba were a joy and delight. Never have I found the island in better condition or life more secure. The other night I walked alone from twelve to two through the worst districts of Havana, and saw only two policemen. In Batista's day there were pairs of policemen on almost every corner, reenforced by soldiers with sub-machine guns, yet crime was rampant and bombings and killings occurred almost every night.

People look better, happier, more prosperous. The pimps and sellers of dirty post-cards have almost disappeared. Not a single beggar, the bane of all tourists, anywhere on the island. The incorrigibles have been picked up, and I visited one of the places where they are staying. They are given good quarters, good food and are being taught a trade. As soon as possible jobs are found for them.

Because of reduced rents and utility rates, reduced interest rates, extension of the periods for time-payments, increased wages (30 to 600%), increased employment, a public works program three to four times as large as that of Batista (but without graft and not for show, and distributed all over the island, not merely in Havana), the breaking of the shipping monopoly by the government's new merchant marine of sixteen ships, the expanded rice and agricultural production reducing food imports, the cutting off of the importation of unneeded luxury goods, have added nearly one and one-half billion dollars to Cuban consumers' buying power. At the same time top salaries in the government have been slashed fifty percent.

Government revenues have increased by at least fifty percent; and for all practical purposes so far as the Cuban economy goes, more than a hundred million dollars in graft each year by the Batista crowd, much of which was shipped abroad, has been eliminated, representing a further increase in government revenues.

The result is a boom in all native industry. Food consumption is up at least forty percent, and food processing plants cannot keep up with the demand. Textile mills that formerly ran for one eight-hour shift now run three shifts around the clock. All the building trades industries and others are swamped with unfilled orders.

There are signs of some tapering off of employment due to the dead season after the sugar grinding, but unlike previous years much of the slack has been taken up by a more rapid pushing of public works: schools, public beaches, hospitals, public housing, road building and other enterprises, some of which actually had to be halted during the sugar harvest because of lack of workers. This is something that never occurred during previous regimes, when plantation workers were tossed out to scrounge in garbage pails during the long idle season. Now, most workers may remain on the plantation all year, or rather on the new farms and cooperatives, and receive wages higher than were paid before. They are also now allowed to grow their own vegetables and to raise domestic animals.

It would be false to say that many needs are not still grave. Unemployment remains a problem, although the government has moved to soften hardship wherever it can. Recently Fidel Castro took decisive steps to reduce the long-standing unemployment in the Havana construction industry.

Nor would it be right to imply that the government may not have economic difficulties in the days ahead. In some directions it may have overextended itself, and it may be some time before the productive power added to the Cuban economy can be fully reflected in income and in government receipts.

Also, the persistent punitive economic measures taken by the United States government, the cutting off of many purchases, the refusal to grant export licenses, the withdrawal of vegetable and fruit inspectors who previously smoothed the path of Cuban exports to the United States, which are now harassed in every petty way, the withdrawal of the final dab of American aid and of United States technicians, the efforts to stop Cuban credits and purchases in Europe and elsewhere, the curtailment of the sugar quota—all this may cause considerable difficulty until the new technicians from Mexico, Chile, Japan, West and East Germany, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere can hit their stride, until proper trade arrangements with Egypt, Europe, South America and the Orient can fill the gap, and a proper trade balance be established.

Previously, for nearly sixty years, Cuba largely operated in the red, a loss made up to some extent by the tourist trade, which has now been lost because of the unfavorable propaganda against Cuba in the free American press, and because of the active anti-Cuban measures adopted by various airplane, shipping and travel agencies to scare American travelers away from what is actually the tourists' best bargain today and quite one of the safest places in the world, where Americans were never treated with more courtesy and friendliness.

But for the present Cubans were never better housed, better clothed, or better fed, and this in the space of eighteen months of intensive and dedicated effort by the present government.

NAACP Leader in Cuba to Learn What U.S. Fears

Robert F. Williams, NAACP chairman in Monroe, N.C., and one of the boldest leaders in the fight for racial equality and civil rights in the South, is in Cuba as part of a *Fair Play* delegation "to see the country that Joe Louis was not allowed to talk about."

Williams, who was suspended for six months last year by the NAACP's national leadership because he urged Negroes to "fight violence with violence," said in a statement before flying to Havana, "The obvious campaign to muzzle Joe Louis has increased my determination to see Cuba myself."

He said it seemed to him that the United States government, and the State Department in particular, wanted to isolate Negroes from what was happening in Cuba.

"Why," he asked, "can't Negroes see for themselves what is happening in Cuba? Is the State Department afraid to let the truth be known?" Everybody knows that racial discrimination has been abolished in Cuba. What better place is there for American Negroes to go? They certainly can't go to Miami Beach.

"I am going to see Cuba myself, to learn what the Revolution has done so far and what it plans to do in the future. I am going to talk with Cubans in all walks of life—with Fidel Castro if he can take time out from his work to talk to me—and when I come back from Cuba, I intend to let my people, and any other Americans who are willing to listen, know what is really happening down there."

[*Editor's note: Williams is, among other things, the editor of a hard-hitting weekly newsletter,* The Crusader. *If you would like to know what is really going on in the South, in the struggle for racial justice, the subscription address is:* Crusader, *410 North Boyte St., Monroe, N.C.; $5 per annum.*]

Letter from the Editor

If we've missed a deadline or two recently, blame it on the season. Vacation time is here for some of our helpers, as well as many of our readers. Consequently, we are thinking of reducing our output to two editions monthly for the summer, and turning our attention to other urgent matters. Among these is the organization of Fair Play local chapters. Currently one is being formed in Tampa, where interested persons may contact Louis Fritze, 4018 San Juan, and another in Chicago—John Rossen, temporary secretary, 5717 Blackstone, Chicago 37, Ill. Like your national committee, these will need your participation if they are to be successful, so if you are in one of these areas, please get in touch, lend a hand if you can.

Cordially,
Robert Taber
Editor, Fair Play

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Fair Play for Cuba Comm.

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The Archbishop's Letter, Page 4

Fair Play

Vol. 1 No. 4 May 20, 1960 New York 15 cents

Revolution and Freedom: How Much and For Whom?

> ### What The Struggle Is All About
>
> "The difficulties that confront the United States in Latin America are . . . economic and social and demonstrate the failure of leadership on both sides of the border. It is difficult to assume and to go on believing that mutual confidence and common ends can continue to exist between the United States and Latin America, when the economic gap between them is so wide that it seems unreal. The average annual income in the United States is $2,200 per person, while in Latin America it is $200 per person. And to all intents and purposes this gap is widening.
>
> "Nor is there an easy way out of the dilemma. The population in Latin America is growing faster than in any other part of the world. The area would have to increase its real income by 100%, and in some countries by *more* than 100%, every 30 years, to remain as poor as it is now."
>
> —*Frank Tannenbaum, professor of history, Columbia University*

It is generally conceded that genuine political democracy cannot exist without a healthy measure of economic democracy. Our own affluent society tends to confirm the view.

As an obvious instance, the struggle for racial equality in the South did not really begin to be won (as it is being won) until the second world war and the accelerated industrialization of the southern states had already brought to the southern Negro a degree of economic emancipation—that is to say, until he had become a wage earner, a taxpayer, a consumer, capable of making real choices that could influence the general economy and through it the rest of the population.

The Negro, having schools and *paying taxes to support them,* could cry for better schools, unsegregated schools. The Negro, having money to spend in stores, on transportation, recreation, was in a position to demand unsegregated stores, buses, beaches. There is no such thing as a segregated dollar. The fact explains much about the democratic process, as we know it.

In Cuba, the revolutionary government is trying to accomplish over night what has occurred so gradually in the United States—although quickly enough from the long view of history—that it seems almost a process of Nature. It is trying to create, at a stroke, the economic democracy on which a free society must be based.

Freedom—for Whom?

On the way, certain political freedoms seem to be jeopardized. We tend to forget that the great mass of the Cuban people, perhaps 95%, never had these freedoms, except in theory. A man who lives on the side of a remote mountain all of his life, never seeing a paved road, a town, an automobile, a church, a school, a newspaper, earning nothing, consuming nothing that he does not produce with his own hands, cannot be said to have political liberty, however abundant it may be elsewhere. The fact is that he does not have political existence. A field hand living in a hut or barracks, selling his labor for credit at a company store, is in much the same condition. Incapable of making economic choices, he can find no meaning in political choices. Packing him into a truck and taking him to the polls to choose between Ike and Mike is a futile gesture, of interest only to the candidates and the affluent minority which supports one or another of them.

The vast majority of Cubans did not fight to o[illegible]throw a political regime. In fact, they did not fight at all, until it became clear to them that the struggle against Batista offered the possibility of liberating themselves from the slavery of an outmoded and unjust economic system, in which Batista figured as merely the latest and cruelest of a long succession of Simon Legrees.

No one who has seen Cuba in the post-Batista era can doubt for a moment that what interests the Cuban masses today, and vitally engages all of their energies, all of their enthusiasm, is not politics, but the Revolution. That means agrarian reform, public health, new schools and roads, new jobs, higher wages, lower rent, rural electrification, better food and more of it, and, summed up in all of these things, the hope of a fuller, richer life.

To bring politics into the situation is immediately to threaten this hope. A call for elections would be, in the popular mind, an ominous signal that revolution was ended, and a return to the old ways about to begin.

Freedom of the press may have some meaning in our own country, although it has diminished considerably since Horace Greeley's day, when one did not have to be a millionaire to own a newspaper. In Cuba, the "free"

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REVOLUTION AND FREEDOM: HOW MUCH AND FOR WHOM?

(Continued from Page 1)

press was never anything more than the voice of a tiny, venal political clique, or of the oligarchy that controlled the wealth of the island. Of 18 newspapers in Havana, only one did not receive subsidies from the Batista dictatorship. With Batista's departure, the subsidies ceased, and the newspapers began to fail, nor is that surprising, considering that New York City, with eight times the population and immensely more advertising revenue, can only support *seven* daily newspapers.

The 'Exiles'

Some months ago, *Avance*, which had supported Batista for seven years, and had been supported handsomely by him, collapsed. Publisher Jorge Zayas, who had benefited from some $120,000 in government handouts, left Cuba, declaring himself an exile, and the Ministry for the Recovery of Stolen property seized the newspaper plant, in lieu of the bribes which had been paid from the public treasury. No tears were shed, at least not in Cuba. Without government support, *Avance* had been a losing proposition. Zayas has a better future in the United States, as a self-styled "anti-Communist."

Last week the publishers of the bitterly anti-Castro newspaper *Diario de la Marina*, Cuba's oldest journal and a voice of reaction since the 19th century (when it opposed Marti and the War of Independence against Spain), reached the same conclusion that Zayas had reached. *Diario* had been losing some $40,000 a month. Publisher Jose Ignacio Rivero, whose family had owned the newspaper since 1895, decided to get out.

The management of *Diario* withdrew from the editorial rooms. For two days the newspaper was without direction. Then the Graphic Arts Union and the Collegium of Newspaper Workers took over, to keep *Diario's* staff employed until some legal decision should be reached as to the disposition of the plant.

Rivero issued a statement calling the seizure a "typical Communist maneuver."

This week the same fate befell *Prensa Libre*, described by *Associated Press* as the "last remaining major critic" of the revolutionary regime. The directors were said to have gone into foreign embassies. The unions assumed control. The Government maintained a hands-off policy, as in the case of *Diario*.

The reasons for the seizure of *Prensa Libre* were not immediately made clear. In the United States it has been assumed that the revolutionary government itself wished to silence yet another critic.

In fact, no such simple explanation will serve. Both *Prensa Libre* and *Diario de la Marina*, and the latter in particular, with its daily editorials denouncing the Revolution and all its works, served admirably as proofs that a "free press" did indeed exist in Cuba. There is no doubt that Fidel Castro and at least some of his advisors view the change with mixed feelings, possibly even with a certain regret.

Freedom of the press has never been despised by Castro, nor has any other freedom. On the other hand, the Cuban revolutionary leader made it clear long ago that if the newspapers which represented the reaction of the privileged classes against revolutionary change were free to denounce his government, he was by the same token free as an individual, of however great or small influence, to denounce *them*.

Handbooks of Counter-revolution

The fact is that the nominally independent newspapers, and even the only truly independent journal, *Prensa Libre*, were in the peculiar position of being forced, if only for the sake of circulation, to adopt an increasingly reactionary position. They had nothing to offer if they merely parroted the revolutionary journals. Their appeal, then, had to be made to a narrow, special class: basically the narrow class whose interests were in conflict with the goals of the revolution.

The effect was to make them, not merely organs of reactionary opinion, but ideological guides to counter-revolution.

In a society undergoing great, inevitably disruptive changes, struggling to free itself from the economic bondage of a vastly more powerful neighbor and threatened by armed opposition within, the question must be asked: at what point does mere political opposition become counter-revolutionary sabotage?

All liberty is conditional on the well-being of the society at large. One is not free to incite a riot or to incite the overthrow of a government, even in a relatively stable and secure society with a well-entrenched political leadership.

Yet, in effect, that is what the nominally independent Cuban press was doing, and it is on that ground that it was condemned, not by the Cuban government, but by the Cuban people.

If Zayas, Rivero, radio commentator Luis Conte Aguero and other champions of freedom of the press have chosen to exile themselves, it is not because they were in any danger from the Cuban revolutionary government, but because they succeeded in making themselves so utterly unpopular that they no longer felt at home in their own country, and no longer found it profitable to be there.

No popular organ survives except by popular endorsement. Lacking that, Cuba's opposition newspapers have withered in a hostile atmosphere and died of malnutrition. The owners have gone to seek greener pastures.

If this is a matter for regret or for condemnation, then the judgment must fall not on any group or "system" but on the new Cuban society, which, like any society, places its own well-being above that of any individual.

Views of a Catholic Economist

Flaws in the 'Marxist-in-the-Canefield' Analysis of Cuban Affairs

"Psychological conditioning and tight discipline . . . [are] indispensable instruments for consolidating the social gains of the revolution by holding in check the hostility of the privileged classes. In this transitional period a 'free' press and 'free' elections, in both of which oligarchic influence would be paramount, are impractical until such time as the revolution is stabilized. * * *

"To allow defectors and reactionary dissidents to prey upon them to undermine the basic goals of the revolution would appear unreasonable. The struggle has been too long and bitter and has cost too many lives already."

A quotation from a highbrow Marxist tract? Not at all. The above is verbatim from *"Castro and Cuba — The Politics of Economic Development,* by William P. Glade, Jr., professor of economics at the University of Maryland, in the March issue of *Social Order,* the monthly review of the National Jesuit Social Science Center.

Space limitations prevent reproduction of the article in its entirety in these pages, but here are some excerpts of special, topical interest:

On Communism in Cuba

"It would be foolish to deny the presence of communists in Cuba. They have been there for years and the deteriorating political and social conditions of the past decade were ready-made for their agitation. Doubtless, too, many of the communists are now wearing beards. Yet to call the Cuban developments communistic is, because of the emotion-arousing quality of that term, dangerously misleading as a guide to policy, for there is *nothing in the changes effected so far which is distinctively or even primarily Marxist.*

"The potential menace of communist infiltration which has been outlined in recent CIA reports is one thing; 'leftist' policies which are not in and of themselves Marxist are quite another. To construe them as evidence of Red influence is to obfuscate important aspects of contemporary Cuban developments and to play into communist hands by identifying Communism with all-important social change.

"In part, this Marxist-in-the-canefield view probably stems from a failure to appreciate the singular differences between the Anglo-American approach and the Byzantine-Hispanic approach to economic matters. The wide latitude for intervention in economic affairs, for example, seems no more than a contemporary expression of the historic Iberian propensity to rely heavily upon state action to promote the public good. * * *

". . . the laws on expropriation and agrarian reform reflect essentially the *contingent* (rather than absolute) nature of property rights in the Hispanic legal tradition, a functional concept of property which stems from Byzantine law and Catholic teaching. Certain key sections of the agrarian reform law are, in fact, hardly more than restatements of land reform instructions issued two centuries ago by the Spanish crown. . . . They are about as 'communistic' as those notorious old Marxists, the Bourbon kings.

Anti-Americanism

". . . at least a part of the popular anti-Americanism in Cuba today can be explained by the simple expedient of placing our reiterated statements regarding the 'traditionally cordial relations between the governments of the United States and Cuba' against the historical record of the corrupt and dictatorial regimes with which, by self-admission, we have maintained such warm relations. The Cuban masses may well be excused for a certain skepticism about the keen interest of the United States in democracy and social justice. It is worth noting in this context that *if the United States should persist in unrealistic and unreasonable demands for compensation for expropriated property . . . the situation could materially worsen.*

The U.S. Attitude

"Despite the nominal stand of the U. S. that Cuba has a clear right to undertake internal social and economic reforms, the official American position on the compensation issue must be viewed as inimical to the democratization of the Cuban economy. The Cuban government has already offered compensation for expropriated properties in 20-year government bonds based upon valuations arrived at by mutual consent between U.S. interests and the Batista government. Unless, therefore, U.S. concerns wish to concede that they conspired with the Batista government to defraud the Cuban economy (which is very likely the case), the present quarrel must perforce focus upon the *manner* of payment rather than the *amount* of payment.

"To press, as the U.S. government has done, for immediate cash-on-the-barrel-head payment is manifestly so far out of the question . . . that it is tantamount to opposing redistribution of the land in the first place. Such a policy of nominal neutrality but practical opposition is likely to fool no one — least of all in Cuba — and only confirms the impression that the U.S. State Department is the political arm of the U.S. corporations."

Copies of the March issue of Social Order *may be obtained from The Institute of Social Order, 3908 Westminster Place, St. Louis 8, Mo. For interested readers,* Fair Play *hopes soon to be able to provide reprints of* "Castro and Cuba: The Politics of Economic Development."

Postscript to a Pastoral Letter from Oriente

The news this week that an eminent Catholic prelate had issued a pastoral letter urging Cubans to combat the "enemy within our gates," Communism, was certain to cause rejoicing among the enemies of the Cuban Revolution, both at home and abroad.

Such a pastoral had long been predicted. *The New York Times*, in particular, had insisted that all eight archbishops of the Cuban hierarchy would issue a *joint* pastoral on Communism, disavowals from three of the eight notwithstanding.

The U.S. press was happy enough to settle for a letter from *one* archbishop, understanding the impression that would be made in the United States, even though Monsignor Enrique Perez Serantes did *not* link the problem of Communism in any way with the Revolution or the Government.

Times correspondent Ruby Hart Phillips, whose personal antagonism to the Revolution has been made clear enough in her dispatches from Havana, gave the news a particularly vicious twist by the following:

"This letter has special significance, since anti-communism has been declared by the Government of Premier Fidel Castro to be synonymous with 'counter-revolutionary activities,' punishable by death before a firing squad or long imprisonment."

The sentence merits analysis. As Mrs. Phillips is well aware, the phrase "counter-revolutionary activities" has been used to refer exclusively to armed insurrection or active conspiracy to incite such insurrection, the smuggling and storing of arms, etc., and has never been interpreted otherwise by the revolutionary courts. Although the death penalty could theoretically apply, it has not, in fact, been invoked, even in instances in which loss of life (in one case the killing of a soldier) was involved.

Anti-communism has *not* been declared to be synonymous with counter-revolutionary activities, either by Fidel Castro or by his Government. What has been declared counter-revolutionary is the use of false anti-communism as a pretext for inciting insurrection and a smokescreen behind which to sabotage the Revolution. It seems to us that there is a big difference. Certainly no one is going to accuse the Archbishop of Santiago of counter-revolutionary activity, or anything like it. Cubans are well aware of a fact which was not mentioned in the *Times*, nor—with a single exception—in any other U.S. news report on the pastoral letter that we could find. The single exception was the A-P radio wire, which reported:

"CUBA'S MOST OUTSPOKEN ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATE—THE ARCHBISHOP OF SANTIAGO—HAS ISSUED A BRISTLING WARNING AGAINST THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM IN CUBA. BUT THE ARCHBISHOP HAD ONLY WORDS OF PRAISE FOR FIDEL CASTRO'S GOVERNMENT AND ITS PROGRAM TO HELP THE LOWER CLASSES."

That was the story. The A-P radio wire report, however brief, had a merit which voluminous dispatches in the *Times* and elsewhere lacked. It was *complete*. It is a pity that other media could not have been as well balanced.

Help!

Many friends of *Fair Play* have written to ask—"What can I do to help?" Well, *The Fair Play for Cuba Committee* cannot live by spiritual nourishment alone. Newspaper space can cost more than $2 per agate line (14 to the column inch). *Fair Play* itself costs about $200 weekly to print and mail, exclusive of other publication expenses. So if you'd really like to help, send your subscription now. And if you've already done that, pass your copy of *Fair Play* along to a friend. Who knows? He may be interested, too. We need all the friends we can find just now. And *money* is the one thing we can't print.

To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Please list me as a member* of the Committee and put my name on your mailing list so that I may receive the *Fair Play* news letter. I enclose my check or money order for $5.00, to cover handling and mailing costs for one year ☐

I do not wish to be listed as a *member*,* but would like to receive *Fair Play* and any other informational material that may become available to the Committee. Enclosed is my check or money order for $5.00 to cover handling and mailing costs for one year .... ☐

I would like to have an active part in supporting the work of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Enclosed is my contribution $10.................$25.................$50.................. ☐

Name: ____________________

Address: ____________________

City: ______________ Zone ________ State ________

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
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MADISON AVENUE BRANCH
PLATFORM

**Membership does not, of course, imply blanket endorsement of the policies of the Committee or of the opinions expressed in FAIR PLAY. Nor will the name of any member be used in any policy statement without the written permission of the member.*

FAIR PLAY. Published by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 60 E. 42 St., New York 24, N. Y.

William Worthy Reports, Page 3

Fair Play

Vol. 1 No. 9 **July 22, 1960** **New York** **15 cents**

Shades of Guatemala Stalk the Security Council

The ghost of Guatemala, 1954, has been reincarnated in the U-N Security Council, and casts an ominous shadow over revolutionary Cuba.

In 1954 a revolutionary regime, denounced by Washington as a spearhead of Communism in Latin-America, under attack by powerful U.S. economic interests from without and by wealthy counter-revolutionaries within, appealed to the Security Council and to world opinion for protection.

The appeal was referred to the Organization of American States, which was rightly viewed, then as now, as another face of the familiar enemy. No help came. The Arbenz regime fell, and the Guatemalan people came again under the yoke of a military dictator, a pip-squeak puppet of the CIA.

This week, revolutionary Cuba's appeal against U.S. economic aggression was similarly referred to the OAS, and it is safe to say that nothing much can come of it there.

The New 'Marshall Plan'

The Eisenhower Administration has sought doubly to assure the outcome by announcing, in advance, a new economic development program for Latin America—in effect, a massive bribe with an initial down payment of half a billion dollars promised, as the price of fealty. Cuba will, of course, be excluded.

It is ironic that this so-called "Marshall Plan for Latin America" was first proposed, nearly a year and a half ago, by Fidel Castro himself.

His vision was grander. He proposed at the Council of Ministers in Buenos Aires that the United States put forty billion dollars into Latin America, for the economic development of the vast under-developed areas of the Hemisphere. What he had in mind was hemispheric co-prosperity. What Washington has in mind is no more than a sop, designed to keep our economic colonies in their dependent relationship to us.

The irony lies in that the plan originally proposed by the Cuban prime minister now becomes, weakened and distorted, a weapon to be used for his destruction.

Fortunately for the good conscience of responsible Americans as well as for Cuba herself, the task of destruction is not so easy, this time, as it was in 1954.

(Continued on page 2)

You Never Know . . .

While the delegates to the National Democratic Convention in Los Angeles were exercising their prerogatives as free Americans last week, the censor was wielding his blue pencil in the editorial offices of the *Los Angeles Times.*

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee had planned to run an advertisiment in the *Times,* in effect an open letter to the Democratic delegates, calling on them to abandon the political cowardice of "bi-partisanship" and adopt an honestly independent policy plank with regard to U.S.-Cuban affairs.

The newspaper refused to carry the ad. We inquired how come, and were informed that it was Communist propaganda, or words to that effect. The ad contained an appeal to the delegates not to let Cuba be turned into a western Hungary, and we argued that if we were Communists we would hardly take that tack.

The *Times'* representative's reply:

"Well, these Communists are pretty clever. You never know what they'll say."

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(Continued from page 1)

Attack and Defense

The reduction of the Cuban sugar quota by President Eisenhower has been met by the announcement that the Soviet Union will purchase the surplus.

The attempt to cut off Cuba's petroleum supply has failed: U.S. oil experts say there is no doubt that the Cubans can themselves refine the Soviet crude oil which the British and U.S. refinery owners refused to process.

Standard Oil's threat to blacklist tankers that transport Soviet oil has been met by sharp protest from the tankermen, and it is certain that the crude oil will be delivered.

In Guatemala in 1954, during the week of Castillo Armas' mock "invasion," 20,000 university and high school students drilled with wooden sticks on the country club grounds outside of the capital city. They had no weapons, and could not have fought had there been actual "rebels" to fight.

The Castro regime has been wiser. A million Cuban militiamen—peasants, students, school-girls, housewives, clerks—have been armed, and will defend what the Revolution has given them.

One feels that they will be successful, come what may.

Cause for Alarm

There is, nevertheless, cause for alarm on two grave scores. First, the effort to abort the Cuban Revolution, and the Russian response to this effort, have greatly intensified the Cold War, and brought it into a new area. The State Department's reaffirmation of the hoary Monroe Doctrine, and Khrushchev's hyperbolic but chilling reference to Soviet rocket power, appreciably lessen the prospects of world peace. One blanches at the thought of an accident or a military miscalculation on either side.

Second, the continued efforts of the Eisenhower Administration to force Cuba back into her former role as an economic colony must inevitably end by wrecking what remains of U.S. prestige in the Hemisphere. That, too, is no small matter.

What can be the sentiments of the Mexican people on reading that the State Department has demanded that their sovereign government "clarify" a statement made by a Mexican Congressional leader in support of the Cuban Revolution?

How must they view overt U.S. efforts to prevent the sale of Mexican crude oil to Cuba?

What can the oppressed people of the Latin American dictatorships feel, on learning that President Eisenhower has assigned the lion's share of the sugar quota diverted from Cuba to Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo?

Uncertain Allies

For the moment, Washington seems to have control of the nominal representatives of a majority of the Latin American nations. But it is a precarious hold; moreover, the grip which those leaders have on their own people is even weaker.

We made the mistake of backing Batista in Cuba. We gravely compound the error by casting our fortunes with Trujillo, Somoza in Nicaragua, and a dozen or so less repressive but equally transitory regimes in the rest of the Hemisphere.

This week's Security Council decision to throw the U.S.-Cuban quarrel back to the OAS has been hailed as a triumph for Ambassador Lodge, but we fear that it will prove a hollow victory.

A Southern Negro Leader Looks at Freedom in the U.S.—and in Cuba

We sat in the U-N Security Council gallery this week with Robert F. Williams, the NAACP leader from Union County, N.C., and heard his sardonic chuckle when U.S. Ambassador Lodge declared, in all innocence: "The United States has never enslaved anyone."

It must have been, indeed, an occasion of dark laughter for the millions of Negroes in this country who are still struggling to free themselves from the economic and political bondage that has been their bitter share of the American heritage.

Williams said later, at a meeting, that he knew he was free—because Ambassador Lodge had just told him so.

The assurance was plainly not convincing. Williams is currently appealing a road gang sentence imposed in North Carolina for what he describes as "the high crime of sitting on a public stool reserved for white folks."

He had just returned from a tour of Cuba, as a member of a *Fair Play* delegation, and that experience, too, tended to lessen his confidence in Ambassador Lodge's arguments.

Williams said he had found that racial discrimination, formerly as rampant in Cuba as in the U.S., had been abolished virtually overnight by the revolutionary regime, and he wanted to know why a government as great and powerful as that of the United States could not do as much.

The NAACP leader had to admit that he had been involved in one racial incident in Cuba. It happened in the Havana office of the Associated Press, where a U.S. reporter who took exception to his views wanted to fight him, and had to be forcibly restrained.

William Worthy on Cuba

An American Journalist Views The New Freedom South of Key West

William Worthy is a former Nieman Fellow at Harvard University, held a 1959-60 Ford Foundation Fellowship in African studies, and in 1957 was one of three U.S. newsmen who defied the State Department ban on travel to China. As a consequence of his China visit he lost his passport. The fact fortunately did not prevent him from visiting Cuba this month, as a correspondent for the Afro-American Newspapers of Baltimore. (He has also served as a foreign reporter for the Columbia Broadcasting System and the New York Post, among other outlets.) In this special article for Fair Play, *he summarizes his impressions of the revolutionary process, its leaders, and their hope for the future of six and a half million of our neighbors, only 90 miles from Key West, Fla.*

Cuba As I See It

by William Worthy

Of many definitive statements on the nationalistic outlook of the Cuban Revolution, one by Fidel Castro about a year ago particularly appeals to me. It appeals to me because it puts Cuba on the side of freedom and the worldwide revolution against colonial and semi-colonial domination. Recently in the United States perceptive Negroes have begun to identify themselves openly and explicitly with this revolution. To those with eyes to see causes, effects and relationships, it becomes obvious that different branches of the same European-North American power clique exploit Negroes in Little Rock, Cubans in Oriente and blacks in the Union of South Africa.

The quotation I refer to is not long. In answer to shrill and willfully dishonest accusations from the United States, Premier Castro declared: "I am not a communist, and neither is the revolutionary movement communistic, but we do not need to say we are not communist just to fawn on foreign powers . . . Capitalism may kill man with hunger. Communism kills man by wiping out his freedom. Cuba has a revolution that satisfies man's material needs without sacrificing his freedom."

During three trips around the world I have been in over fifty countries—some free, some semi-free, others unfree. I know first-hand the smell, the taste, the feel of the Communist political system in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, China and Hungary. I have also observed right-wing, military and colonial dictatorships in Taiwan (Formosa), the South Korea of Syngman Rhee, Algeria and South Africa. The Cuba of 1960, unlike the Cuba of 1956 when I was last on the island, is one of the freest countries I have visited. In terms of personal liberty she ranks today with India, England, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. She in no way resembles the communist system nor the various dictatorships of the Right. During my current visit I have detected no fear in the faces of the Cuban people. They are not afraid to associate with foreigners. Even the most hostile newsmen from abroad can wander around the island without restriction. In shining contrast to police states, all of which practice a cult of morbid and pathological secrecy, the Revolutionary government keeps everyone fully informed about the people's business and affairs of state.

The framers of the Magna Carta would feel comfortable in Cuba today because the important freedoms are here: *habeas corpus*, the freedom to speak, to publish, to worship, to travel at home or abroad. The people's homes are sacred: the police must seek warrants from a judge before entering. Economic freedom is rapidly developing because the policy of the Revolutionary government is to give the people substantial, tangible benefits *now*. If it were a communist government, it would have followed the example of Stalin and promised Utopia at some distant date after an austere and ruthless program of industrialization.

The *Substance* of Democracy

Since the people so obviously give their overwhelming support to the present Cuban government, it is obscenely hypocritical for North Americans to preach sermons to Cuba about the "urgency of free elections". In effect, they are demanding that Fidel Castro establish one particular *form* of democracy when the people are already enjoying the *substance* of democracy. In Washington and also among the murderous gang that fled to Miami the hope is that, through elections, a few well-financed representatives of Batista's corrupt cronies would slip back into strategic positions from which they could sabotage this "revolution of the humble."

If those Yankees now crying for free elections are intellectually honest, why were they so long silent during Cuba's series of cruel dictatorships when the people had the forms but none of the substance of liberty? Why do they not look homeward and demand free elections in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi where they are really needed? If those states with huge black populations ever allowed Negroes to vote freely, a large number of "white supremacy" politicians who rule through fear, terror and demagoguery would be swept out of office. That vicious enemy of Cuba *and* of Negroes, Senator James Eastland, "represents" the state of Mississippi where there has not been a free election for sixty-five years.

When the world awakens inevitably to the outrageous campaign of lies, distortions and half-truths about Cuba,

(Continued on page 4)

William Worthy Reports on Freedom in Cuba—And the Perils It Faces

(Continued from page 3)

the United States government and press will be discredited among decent people everywhere. Already, for example, the Sunday Times of London (May 29, 1960) has published a long factual story on the impressive achievements of the Revolutionary government. Even within the United States a few voices have begun to speak out and to contradict the demonstrable falsehoods.

Time Running Out

However, time to correct the erroneous impression of Cuba may be short. I would not be at all surprised if Washington has already set a date for military intervention and occupation. Politically wild and irresponsible elements in the Pentagon, dehumanized cold-war fanatics in the CIA and FBI, and powerful economic interests opposed to the Revolution are spreading the lie that Catholic Cuba has become a base of world communism, in order to justify an act of gunboat diplomacy.

These elements never learn and never give up. In 1954, led by Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Dulles and Admiral Radford, they tried to force President Eisenhower to go to war to salvage French colonialism in Indo-China. In 1955 and 1958 they urged a naval blockade of China and nuclear war if necessary, in order to maintain Chiang Kai-shek on some rocky, worthless little islands (Quemoy and Matsu) five miles off the coast of China. In July, 1958, they sought to land troops in Iraq in order to depose the new revolutionary government of Premier Kassem after he had overthrown the corrupt and feudalistic monarchy which was "pro-American." For months, without the slightest bit of evidence, Kassem was called a "communist" in Washington and in those United States newspapers that parrot the official line. Most ridiculous of all, Colonel Nasser was for years labeled "pro-communist" or "pro-Soviet" in the United States despite his jailing of Egyptian communists. Many North Americans and Europeans proclaimed in 1956 that Nasser would be unable to operate the Suez Canal without their pilots and their help, just as today they proclaim that Cuba "needs" the United States to avoid "economic chaos".

The Error of Appeasement

Cuba would err if she tried to appease these elements. They live in a dream world of swaggering 19th century imperialism. They would be satisfied only if the Cuban people dumped the Revolution in the Gulf of Mexico and returned to "the good old days" when the U.S. ambassador and large Yankee investors shared control with the Cuban oligarchy of the island's internal affairs and conducted Cuba's satellite foreign policy. Until 1959, I am told, the U.S. ambassador and his subordinates crudely and routinely summoned Batista's officials to the embassy instead of going to the Foreign Ministry, as diplomatic protocol requires.

Even if camouflaged under the aegis of the puppet Organization of American States, military intervention in nationalistic Cuba would be an immediate disaster for both countries. Economically it could set Cuba back several decades, and would turn this beautiful island into the hell of another Hungary and another Algeria. Undoubtedly teen-aged U.S. marines would be indoctrinated in advance to believe that their "crusade" would "liberate" Cuba from the "tyranny" of Fidel Castro. The bloody tragedy would come when those same innocent marines would learn the hard way that the Cuban people are prepared to die for the Revolution and will not permit the wealthy and over-privileged United States to turn back the clock of history.

On my return home I shall have discussions with Negro leaders who are independent of the bone-crushing pressures of the government and of the business community. I shall tell them that Negroes above all cannot tolerate military intervention into any country in this day and age, and that we must mobilize "Hands Off Cuba" sentiment. For history teaches us that freedom is indivisible. The struggle of 18 million Negroes for equality and justice in the United States will have little meaning if, ninety miles south of our border, six million Cubans are denied the freedom to run their country according to twentieth century concepts of *true* independence and to set a beacon example for the rest of the exploited countries of Latin America.

Report to the Membership

Although Summer can be, politically speaking, one long yawn, we are happy to report that this has *not* been so for us. The Democratic Convention in Los Angeles provided some diversion. We had an interesting run-in with the censor there (see Page 1). Chicago and New York City *Fair Play* members scheduled their first chapter organizational meetings this week. And another group of *Fair Play* delegates, headed by Robert F. Williams, took off for Cuba to see for themselves what is going on down there. (It's William' second trip this summer.) Our national membership continues to increase; the *Fair Play* subscription list is now over the 3,000-mark. New members of note include author-critic Maxwell Geismar, the distinguished attorney Conrad Lynn, *Cinema 16* director Amos Vogel, and C. Wright Mills, economist and author of *The Power Elite*—to name only a few. Enclosed with this week's edition—a *Fair Play* application form. If you don't need it, why not pass it along to a friend?

Yours for Fair Play,
Robert Taber
Editor

FAIR PLAY. Published by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 60 E. 42 St., New York 24, N. Y. Robert Taber, Editor.

97-4196-106

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]

[redacted] Mullins
1 - Mr. Donahoe

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September 7, 1960

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Airtel

To: SAC, New York [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

From: Director, FBI [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

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DR. CHARLES AUGUSTO SANTOS BUCH
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
~~(C)~~ (U)

(U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY MLK
DATE 8/29/78

Rerep SA Thomas G. Spencer 8/23/60.

Report contains no indication real effort was made to determine identities of "Harvard and Cornell classmates" who contributed $2400 to Buch to help defray cost of 4/6/60 ad. Immediately reinterview Buch and pin him down concerning identities. Set out leads to have them interviewed expeditiously, provided files of offices involved contain no indication such would be inadvisable. Since your review of Buch's bank account and his own statement show the lump sum deposit and the payment to the newspaper were identical, leaving Buch's account unchanged in effect, it appears that proper questioning of Buch could have broken down his story concerning sources of funds. You also failed to identify [redacted] made no effort to locate bank accounts she might have in New York, and set out no leads to determine if she possibly has official connection with Cuban Government. Cover these items on reinterview. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted]

b6
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You are fully aware that Cuban Government was to send funds for payment of the ad. You are also fully aware of the importance of this investigation as it relates to "The Fair Play For Cuba Committee." The Bureau insists that both investigations be pursued aggressively and that every effort is made to develop admissible evidence in these cases. (S) (U)

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WNINTEL

Airtel to New York
RE: (DR CHARLES AUGUSTO SANTOS BUCH) ~~(S)~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

Reinterview of Buch is to be conducted, without fail, by Tuesday, 9/13/60, and airtel summary submitted on date of interview. Summary must be sufficiently detailed to allow immediate dissemination to Department, if such is warranted. An extra copy of this airtel is being furnished for your files on "The Fair Play For Cuba Committee." ~~(C)~~ (U)

NOTE: Through inadmissible sources, we know Cuban Government sent approximately $4,000 to the US to pay for the 4/6/60 ad in "The New York Times" which was sponsored by "The Fair Play For Cuba Committee." New York did good job in tracing the funds to Buch but in interviewing him merely accepted his statement that he raised $2400 of the money through solicitation of former Harvard and Cornell classmates and that he and [redacted] who has since returned to Cuba, contributed the remainder. He denied Cuban Government provided any of the cost. Buch's bank account shows cash deposit of $3500 was made to his account on 4/5/60 (the day before the ad appeared) and that on same date he issued $3500 check to "The New York Times." ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~X~~ (U) b6 b7C

Buch is Cuban alien who is completing his last year as resident pathologist at New York Hospital, New York City, and plans to return to his home in Cuba to practice thereafter. His excuse that his former college classmates are all Americans and are his friends certainly should not have been accepted at face value in view of New York's knowledge of facts. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office CHICAGO	Office of Origin CHICAGO	Date 8/23/60	Investigative Period 7/27/60 - 8/14/60

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by PEYTON NORVILLE, JR.	Typed By: djs
[redacted] aka. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee	CHARACTER OF CASE SM - SWP	

b6 b7C

~~XXXXX~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT O. MURPHY dated 9/3/59 at Chicago.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Chicago Branch, is a new organization and is currently under investigation by the Chicago Office. The characterization of this organization, appearing in the Appendix Pages of this report, has not been approved by the Bureau. The characterization is the best available at the present time. (S)(U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-399296-17

Approved ______ Special Agent In Charge

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Copies made:

4 - Bureau (100-399296) (RM)

3 - Chicago (100-27540)

97-4196

NOT RECORDED
158 SEP 2 1960

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTO/GLS 8/12/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
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58 SEP 2 1960

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

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INFORMANTS

Source	Location
CG T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(U) ~~C~~

Negative Informant Contact

Source	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	8/2/60	PEYTON NORVILLE, JR.

b7D

DOCUMENTATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

Source	Organizations
[redacted]	Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party
	Militant Labor Forum
	Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Chicago Branch

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-305 (Rev. 1-25-60)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and ________ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are ____________.
7. ☒ This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ because (state reason)

[data reported by CG T-1, CG T-2 and CG T-3 could possibly result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.] ~~(C)~~ (U)

8. ☐ Subject previously interviewed (dates) ____________.
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)

no information has been received since July, 1958, the time of interview, that she would now be cooperative.

9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)

[subject has participated in the activities of the SWP, a basic revolutionary organization within the past 5 years, and continued in 1959 to show sympathy toward the SWP through pledges to the SWP fund drive and monthly contribution commitments as well as attendance at SWP open functions.] ~~(C)~~ (U)

11. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.
☒ Subject's activities ☐ do ☒ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

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- C* -

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

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DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: **SA PEYTON NORVILLE, JR.** Office: **Chicago**
Date: 8/23/60
File Number: Chicago 100-27540
Bureau 100-399296
Title:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Character: **SECURITY MATTER - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY**

Synopsis: [redacted] b6 b7C members of Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP), though both contributed to SWP National Fund Drive in 11/59. [redacted] attended a Militant Labor Forum in Chicago, Illinois, in 12/59 at which [redacted] [redacted] attended organizing meeting of Fair Play for Cuba Committee at Chicago in 6/60. Second meeting of this group held at [redacted] latter part of 6/60 ~~(C)~~ (U)

- C -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BJJ/RLP 8/17/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW CADR~~

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DETAILS: **AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

The following organizations have not been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as within the purview of Executive Order 10450 and are characterized in the Appendix Section of this report:

Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party
Militant Labor Forum
Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Chicago Branch

I. BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

On August 2, 1960, [redacted] was residing at [redacted] b6 b7C

(CG T-1, 8/2/60) ~~(S)~~ (U)

Credit

On August 14, 1959, a check of the records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Chicago, Illinois, was made by Investigative Clerk JOHN E. WHALEN. It was determined that there is no information identifiable with [redacted] since August 14, 1959. b6 b7C

Criminal

On August 14, 1959, a check of the records of the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, was made by Investigative Clerk HARRY W. CROON and was determined that no information was located therein identifiable with [redacted] under her true name or any other names by which she has been known in the past since the date of the last check of these records, namely August 14, 1959. b6 b7C

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

At a meeting of the Chicago Branch, SWP (CBSWP) held November 4, 1959, at 777 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, [redacted] reported that [redacted] had pledged $25 to the SWP National Fund Drive, and in addition had pledged $5 per month thereafter ~~(c)~~ (U). b6 b7C

[(CG T-2, 11/9/59)] ~~(c)~~ (U)

~~(c)~~ (U) [CG T-1 advised that [redacted] [redacted] was dropped from membership in the CBSWP on April 10, 1956, for non-payment of dues. b6 b7C

On November 4, 1959, at a meeting of the CBSWP 777 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, [redacted] gave a report on Factionalism in the Branch. He said that the local Executive Committee of the Branch, which was the governing body, has presented motion that the Branch members attending classes on the South Side of Chicago should cease and desist this activity immediately, and that the Branch members attending such classes would be censured for this activity. He said that these members did not participate in Branch activity and did not abide by the basic principals of the SWP, namely democratic centralism. The Branch voted 11 to 9 in favor of censuring 4 members. In addition to the 4 members of the CBSWP in this discussion group, 5 other individuals composed it, among them being [redacted] b6 b7C

[(CG T-1, 11/5/59)] ~~(c)~~ (U)

[redacted] [redacted] as of December, 1959, were considered contacts of CBSWP. b6 b7C

[(CG T-1, 12/10/59)] ~~(c)~~ (U)

Neither [redacted] were members of the CBSWP as of August 1, 1960. Neither have attended meetings of CBSWP as guests during the past year, and neither have attended any Militant Labor Forums during the past 6 months ~~(c)~~ (U). b6 b7C

[(CG T-2, 8/1/60)] ~~(c)~~ (U)

Anther confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with activities of the SWP in the Chicago, Illinois, area, advised on August 2, 1960, that [redacted] is not a member of the CBSWP. b6 b7C

III. MISCELLANEOUS

Militant Labor Forum

[redacted] attended the Militant Labor Forum on December 12, 1959, at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at which [redacted] National Secretary of the SWP, was the featured speaker. [redacted] in his speech said that there has been a militant upswing in the labor movement during the past period which has been reflected in strikes and a cutting of concessions in business towards the labor movement. [redacted] said that labor will become more aggressive while management will get more stubborn in its attitude towards labor. As a result of this, the political thinking of the working class will deepen. b6 b7C

[(CG T-1, 12/17/59)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

Fair Play for Cuba Committee

In June, 1960, [redacted] was invited to attend a meeting at Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of formulating plans for the organization of a Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This meeting was attended by some current members of the CP of Illinois. ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-3, 6/20/60)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

On June 29, 1960, [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee held at her home in Chicago, Illinois. ~~(S)~~ (U) SECOND b6 b7C

[(CG T-3, 7/6/60)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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APPENDIX

ORGANIZATIONS AND/OR PUBLICATIONS

The following organizations and/or publications, which have been utilized in this report and which have not been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450, are characterized in the attached appendix pages.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised on July 12, 1960, that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, CHICAGO BRANCH

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 16, 1960, that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of Chicago, Illinois, is the Chicago Branch of a national organization of a similar name. The Chicago Branch was organized within the past two months in Chicago by RICHARD CRILEY, a leading member of the Communist Party (CP), in Chicago. The purpose of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Chicago Branch, is to propagandize the government of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba.

The Communist Party (CP), USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MILITANT LABOR FORUM

On April 20, 1960 a source advised that the "Militant Labor Forum" is a paper organization set up by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Chicago, Illinois, for SWP members and sympathizers. Open meetings are held, under the auspices of this Forum, on an irregular basis and are geared to the activities that the SWP is pursuing at a particular time, e. g., unemployment, election campaigns, etc.

The leaders of the various committees, set up within the Chicago SWP Branch, are in charge of the "Militant Labor Forum" and schedule meetings under the name of the Forum in order to conceal the SWP sponsorship of same. The meetings of the Forum are generally held at Chicago SWP Headquarters, although the Forum also sponsors other affairs, such as meetings, socials, and picnics, held at other locations.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.
100-27540

Chicago, Illinois
August 23, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

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SECURITY MATTER - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Payton Norville, Jr. dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

All informants utilized in referenced report and appendix pages have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]

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8/19/60

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

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(U) ~~(U)~~

[redacted]

SUBJECT: [CHARLES AUGUSTO SANTOS BUCH, aka, REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA] ~~(C)~~ (U)

Subject interviewed 3/18/60. With respect to $3,500 check of subject to "The New York Times" in partial payment of 4/6/60 advertisement in "The New York Times" of Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), he related as follows: ~~(C)~~ (U)

Shortly after organization of FPCC, it was decided to place full page advertisement in "The New York Times." Subject solicited about $2,400 from Harvard and Cornell classmates and he and sister, now in Santiago, Cuba, contributed about $1,100. Cash then deposited in his bank, and he issued check for like amount and gave same to ROBERT TABER who paid for advertisement. Denied he solicited, or that any of contributions came from Cuban Government officials in U.S. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Report, including interview of BUCH, being prepared. (U) ~~(C)~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

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3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	6 SEP 1960	8/2/60 - 8/19/60

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
O THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE	JAMES J. CONWAY	lgh
	CHARACTER OF CASE RA - CUBA; IS - CUBA	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE

Buairtel, dated 7/22/60, and NYtel, dated 7/28/60.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The referenced Bureau airtel instructed that TABOR and BUCH should be interviewed simultaneously, if possible. Investigation reflected that BUCH was on vacation and his whereabouts were unknown. Also, that TABOR had recently returned from Cuba, and it was not known how long he would remain in New York City. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Since the possibility existed that TABOR might again leave New York City before BUCH's return, it was deemed advisable to interview TABOR on 7/22/60. ~~(C)~~ (U)

E

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		97-4196-112 REC-3
9 - Bureau (97-4196) (RM)		EX-105
3 - New York [redacted]		7 SEP 8 1960

AGENCY Act. ...
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 4-19-62
HOW FORW. ...
BY ...

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

The original FD 302 reflecting the interview of BUCH is located in that individual's case file, New York File Number [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow and report the activities of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DATE 12-18-2017 BY [redacted]

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UNITE[illegible] STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST[illegible]C
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Copy to:

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Report of: JAMES J. CONWAY Office: New York, New York

Date: 9/6/60

Field Office File No.: [redacted] Bureau File No.: 97-4196

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Title: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

Character: REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA; INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis: ROBERT TABER advised that The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is made up of Americans who desire to counteract the bad press in the United States regarding Cuba. Secretary TABER stated that the advertisement placed in "The New York Times" on 4/6/60 was paid by him from funds received from ALAN SAGNER, Dr. CHARLES SANTOS BUCH, and others who he declined to name. He stated that none of the money came from the Cuban Government. Dr. CHARLES SANTOS BUCH advised that he contributed $3,500.00 for The Fair Play for Cuba ad in "The New York Times". BUCH stated that he received this money from former classmates and a sister, but none was received from the Cuban Government. ~~(X)~~ (U)

- P -

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97-4196-112

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date 8/2/60

TABER advised that he is Secretary of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee and was one of the original founders of the organization. He stated that the aims and purposes of the committee were set forth in the advertisement placed by the committee in the "New York Times" on April 6, 1960.

TABER advised that the committee is made up of Americans who feel that the truth about the Cuban revolution is not being told in the American press, and these Americans have organized to counteract this bad press. He stated that to date they have placed an advertisement in the "New York Times" and periodically publish a bulletin called "Fair Play" to accomplish their aim. He stated that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is self supporting and independent of the Cuban government or Cuban groups.

TABER went on to state that The Fair Play for Cuba Committee has never received any financial support from the Cuban Government or any Cuban group. He stated that this is true for the committee as a whole and to the best of his knowledge for individuals who are members of the committee. With respect to the advertisement in the "New York Times" TABER advised it was paid by people who are interested in The Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He stated that he actually paid for the advertisement with money received from ALAN SAGNER of New Jersey, Dr. CHARLES SANTOS BUCH of New York City, and others whose names he did not care to furnish. He stated that to the best of his knowledge none of the money came from the Cuban Government ~~(C)~~ (U)

Cuba

On 7/28/60 At 118 West 79th Street New York File # [redacted] b3 b7E

By SAS JAMES J. CONWAY and VINCENT J. WARGER/gag Date Dictated 8/1/60

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[redacted] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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TABER affirmed that Dr. BUCH's contribution to the advertisement was $3,500. He stated that he does not know where BUCH got the money although he assumes that the money was his own or that he received the money from wealthy relatives. At any rate, to the best of his knowledge, BUCH did not get the money from the Cuban Government ~~(C)~~ (U)

With respect to the publication "Fair Play", TABER stated that he writes the articles used therein. He also stated that a great amount of the material which is printed in "Fair Play" is received from friends in Cuba, both in the government and outside the government. He stated that no one person furnishes the information to him and it does not come from any particular agency. If there is a matter that he would like to write about, he contacts friends in Cuba who would be most apt to be familiar with this matter. He stated that generally the only time he contacts people in Cuba in regard to the "Fair Play" is when he needs background information about someone and this information is not available in the United States. The bulk of his material consists of refutations of what he considers to be false information or charges printed in the American newspapers.

TABER went on to state that he does not have a contract with the Cuban Government or anyone in the Cuban Government. He stated that he became interested in the Cuban revolution when he went to the Sierra Maestra Mountains of Cuba, and interviewed FIDEL CASTRO, the present Prime Minister of Cuba, prior to CASTRO's successful overthrow of the Batista government. He stated that he has maintained his interest since that time and eventually came in contact with people, such as ALAN SAGNER of New Jersey, who were also interested in the Cuban revolution and they decided to form an organization to give the American people a true picture of what was happening in Cuba. He stated that ALAN SAGNER probably more than anyone was responsible for the formation of Fair Play for Cuba Committee although the two of them worked out its program together.

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[redacted] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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TABER stated that the idea to form the committee was developed in the spring of 1960, and during this time he and SAGNER and others contacted persons whom they felt would be interested in a committee such as they intended to form. Through the interest and support of these people, he, with the help of others was able to draw up and publish the advertisement previously mentioned. He stated that since the advertisement was placed the committee has received aid from people all over the United States, and as a result the committee was formed on a national level. Recently they were able to form in New York City on a local level because of the wide support and interest of people in New York City.

TABER affirmed that he and perhaps RICHARD T. GIBSON of New York City have been the most active in developing interest in the committee to date. He stated that he is the Secretary of the National Committee and GIBSON is the President. Also GIBSON was recently made Chairman of the New York Fair Play for Cuba Committee but this is a temporary position. He stated that [redacted] also holds an official position but he cannot recall her exact title. He pointed out that WALDO FRANK and CARLETON BEALS, prominent writers, are members of the committee, and carry the honorary titles of Chairman and Co-Chairman respectively. They are not, however, active in the committee. TABER declined to name any other committee members or officers.

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member

TABER advised that he has made several trips to Cuba in the past few months and that some of these trips were paid by the Cuban Government or someone other than himself. He stated that these trips were made for various reasons and not necessarily in connection with the activities of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He pointed out for example that one trip was in connection with a book he is writing, and another time he was one of several writers invited to Cuba by the Cuban government. He refused to elaborate on these trips or identify anyone else who may have made the trip with him. TABER reiterated that to the ~~(C)~~ (U)

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[redacted]

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best of his knowledge, neither he nor anyone related to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has received money from the Cuban government or any other type of aid from the Cuban Government. However, he again stated that he does not know if the $3,500 furnished by BUCH for the advertisement in the "New York Times" on April 6, 1960, was his own or was received from another source~~(C)~~ (U)

With respect to registering as an agent of a foreign government, Taber advised that he would do so if so advised by his lawyer. However, he feels that as a writer registering as an agent of any country would be a handicap, since it would then be said that he is writing favorably about that country only because he is an agent of that country.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

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With respect to TABER's remark that the aims and purposes of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee were set forth in the original advertisement in the "New York Times" on April 6, 1960, it will be noted that the advertisement states generally that the committee was formed to counteract false writings about the Cuban revolution which has been set forth in the American press. It pointed out that the committee is a group of Americans who [illegible] formed in the interest of fair play for Cuba. The advertisement sets forth several statements which has appeared in the American press since the Cuban revolution [illegible] were not favorable to the Cuban Government, and either explains or contradicts these charges. At the conclusion of the advertisement there is a note which reads as follows "This public appeal for fair play for Cuba has the support of a group of thinking individuals holding a variety of political persuasions representing no one but themselves, linked here by a single common concern for the over riding principle of justice which is always an issue whenever partisan interests clash with simple truth."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDER[illegible] BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/22/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. CHARLES SANTOS BUCH advised he is completing his last year as resident pathologist at New York Hospital, New York City, and that thereafter he plans to return to his home in Santiago, Cuba, and enter the practice of medicine. He explained that because of his alien status he would be unable to become a registered physician in the United States ~~(S)~~ (U)

BUCH studied at Harvard and Cornell Universities and made many close friends while at these institutions ~~(S)~~ (U)

Being a native Cuban, he closely followed the revolutionary activities of FIDEL CASTRO, currently Prime Minister of Cuba, as reported in the American press and at the same time received information from persons who claimed to be close to the CASTRO situation. He gained the impression that the American press, radio and television were misinforming the American public of the true state of affairs in Cuba under CASTRO ~~(S)~~ (U)

As a result of this, he sent a letter to the editor of "The New York Times" voicing his opinion in this regard which was printed late in 1959 ~~(S)~~ (U)

Sometime in early 1960, ALAN SAGNER, a friend of his, who was also concerned over the unfavorable publicity being given the Cuban situation, approached him in joining a group that would try to counteract this publicity. As a result, The Fair Play for Cuba Committee was organized ~~(S)~~ (U)

During and after the organization of this committee, Dr. BUCH came in contact with the following persons who were active in the committee ~~(S)~~ (U)

On 8/18/60 at 1315 York Avenue, New York City File # [redacted] b3 b7E

by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN:lgh Date dictated 8/19/60

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

N.J

N.Y.

ALAN SAGNER
ROBERT TABOR
CARLETON BEALS
WALDO FRANK
RICHARD GIBSON
Richard T Gibson

Members
"The Fair Play For Cuba Committee" (U) ~~(C)~~

He described ROBERT TABOR as being one of the most active in the group and the one who edited all of the material published by the committee ~~(C)~~ (U)

He described the other persons mentioned as being active in the committee operations but not to the extent of TABOR. ~~(C)~~ (U)

One of the preliminary plans of the committee was to attempt to bring to the attention of as many persons as possible the real and true story of CASTRO's operations in Cuba. ~~(C)~~ (U)

It was decided that this could best be accomplished by placing a full page advertisement in "The New York Times" refuting the pro-Communist and anti-American allegations attributed to CASTRO and the Cuban Government. ~~(C)~~ (U)

It was estimated that this would cost about $5,000.00, and it was agreed that this money would be solicited from people who were sympathetic to the committee's views. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Dr. BUCH stated that someone in the committee, whom he did not know, had sought legal advice on this entire matter and the question of possible violation of the Registration Act was discussed. ~~(C)~~ (U)

He stated he has no legal background and did not know of the legal involvements of such a venture but was informed that no solicitations of funds or advice should be made of Cuban Government officials in the United States. ~~(C)~~ (U)

As a result, Dr. BUCH contacted his Harvard and Cornell classmates and raised about $2,400.00. At about the time it became necessary to pay for the advertisement, it was (U) ~~(C)~~

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[redacted]

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determined they were short about $1,100.00. According to Dr. BUCH, this amount was contributed by his sister and himself. He then took this money which was in cash and amounted to about $3,500, deposited it in his checking account at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company and drew a check for a like amount and gave it to ROBERT TABOR who arranged for the payment of the advertisement at "The New York Times." ~~(C)~~ (U)

Dr. BUCH stated that his sister had been in New York City at the time but had since returned to Santiago, Cuba. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Dr. BUCH denied that any of the funds solicited by him emanated from any official of the Cuban Government. ~~(C)~~ (U)

With respect to the people who gave him contributions, he advised they were all Americans and friends he had made while in college and was reluctant to identify them. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Dr. BUCH commented concerning his appearance on a television program in May, 1960, that he acted as a participant in a further effort to get what he thought was the true picture of the CASTRO revolution before the American public. ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~[illegible]~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY [redacted]

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FBI

Date:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in ______________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK, [redacted] (TABOR)

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: July 26 Movement, NYC
IS-Cuba

Re NY teletype, dated 9/16/60.

4-Bureau (Encl-9)
(1-97-4196)
1-Charlotte (Encl 1)
1-Newark (Info)(Encl 1)
[redacted] (RPCC) (TABER)
[redacted]
1-New York (100-126568) (NAACP)
[redacted]

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197-4196-
NOT RECORDED
78 SEP 23 1960

JJC:vcb
(15)

ENCLOSURE

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Approved: ______________ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy 919

62 OCT 3 1960

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BJJ/RLS/8 7/62~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

WNINTEL

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

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Attached are nine copies of memorandum which reflects information furnished by [redacted] who is [redacted] regarding activities of the July 26 Movement, NYC, with respect to the visit of FIDEL CASTRO. [redacted] has been selected as [redacted] and it was announced that a representative of the July 26th Movement will furnish the names of the protective force as well as the purpose of this force to the FBI in 9/16/60. This will be a group seperate from the 30-40 members who are to combate the anti-CASTRO pickets. The NYC Police Department and State Department, NYC ~~will be~~ have been advised of this information as well as the names of the group, if they are in fact furnished to the FBI ~~(C)~~ (U)

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The source advised that he will advise NYO of further developements. Bureau will be advised of all developements.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, NewnYork
September 19, 1960

Re: July 26th Movement,
New York City

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On September 16, 1960, NY T-1 advised that the July 26th Movement of New York City held a meeting on [redacted] The members were told that Castro would arrive in New York City on Sunday, September 18, 1960, but his mode of transportation was not mentioned ~~(C)~~ (U)

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NY T-1 went on to advise that [redacted] [redacted] stated that orders were received from Castro himself that this group should cause as much confusion and scandle as possible, to embarass the United States Government. Additional instructions are to be given at a meeting on September 16, 1960 ~~(C)~~ (U)

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NY T-1 stated that one [redacted] for the July 26th Movement has been in Havana all week and was consulted on all decisions. He is to arrive in New York City on September 17, 1960 ~~(C)~~ (U)

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It was also announced that a pamphlet authored by Richard Gibson and Robert Taber will be distributed, announcing an invitation by Robert F. Williams to visit North Carolina and speak to the Union County, North Carolina chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, (NAACP) ~~(C)~~ (U)

It will be noted that Gibson is president of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC) and Taber is secretary of this committee. Williams is one of the original sponsors of the FPCC and recently visited Cuba.

See attachment for description of the FPCC.

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~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/eg 8/12/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ UNINTEL

97-4196-
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In addition the source stated that Castro has instructed the July 26th Movement in New York City to rent the Polo Grounds, the Yankee Stadium or some other large area where he can make a speech. Members have warned him that to do this would be dangerous. Castro is alleged to have replied that this would be alright as this would cause great embarassment to the United States Government. The July 26th Movement through Castro secretary Celia Lanchez is attempting to get Castro to change his mind about the speech~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The April 6, 1960 edition of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, carried a full page advertisement captioned "What is Really Happening in Cuba?". The article maintained that the United States press has made certain charges against Cuba which are not true and the Fair Play For Cuba Committee was organized to tell the truth about Cuba in the interest of fair play. The advertisement closes with a note which states "This public appeal for Fair Play For Cuba has the support of a group of thinking individuals holding a variety of political persuasions, representing no one but themselves, linked here by a single common concern for the over riding principle of justice which is always at issue, whenever partisan interests clash with simple truth."

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97-4196-
ENCLOSURE
3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, New York
September 19,1960

Re: July 26th Movement,
New York City

Referenced attached memorandum dated and captioned as above.

NY T-1 [redacted] [redacted] New York City. Insufficient contact has been had with him to determine his reliability ~~(S)~~ (U)

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97-4196-

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]

U. S. DEPARTMENT
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1960

TELETYPE

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 RJJ/mls 8/17/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~ 2,3
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

WNINTEL

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L 4-1

(U)

URGENT 9-22-60 6-40 PM PBM

TO DIRECTOR 6 , FBI

Donahoe

FROM SAC, NEW YOR [redacted] ① Fair Play for Cuba

[redacted] (U) BUFILE

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SIXTY TWO DASH SEVEN SEVEN SEVEN EIGHT SEVEN DASH TWO ONE ZERO. ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY TWO, INSTANT, [redacted] [redacted] LEARNED THE FOLLOWING.. FIDEL CASTRO WILL [redacted] [redacted] INSTANT, FOR PEOPLE FROM FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE AND [redacted] THERE WILL BE MEETING AT [redacted] [redacted] BEING CONVOKED BY [redacted] [redacted] AND MEETING AT [redacted] [redacted] FOR INFO BUREAU, NY NEWSPAPERS CARRIED ITEM SEPTEMBER TWENTYONE, LAST, THAT RADIO STATION WCBS FIRED TWO NEWS WRITERS, ROBERT TABER [redacted] AND RICHARD GIBSON BECAUSE THEY PUBLICLY DECLARED [illegible]

~~SECRET~~

END PAGE ONE

97-4196-

RECORDED

10 SEP 28 1960

STATE DEPT ADVISED AT 7:25 P.M.

(U)

62 OCT [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

AFFILIATION WITH, AND SUPPORT OF, FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE. NK COGNIZANT SCHEDULED MEETING IN HOBOKEN. BSS*, NYCPD, ADVISED OF MEETING SCHEDULED IN NY. DISSEMINATION NOT MADE LOCALLY TO STATE DEPARTMENT, INASMUCH AS BUREAU MAY WISH TO PRESENT DIRECTLY TO STATE DEPARTMENT TO CALL ATTENTION TO ABOVE [redacted]

[redacted] DISSEMINATION MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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END AND ACK PLS

* Bureau of
Special Services.

NY R 6 WA RAM

ORIG--MR. PARSONS FOR DIRECTOR

~~SECRET~~

~~[illegible]~~

DIRECTOR, FBI 9/14/60

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-30500)

"I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY"
IS - CUBA
OO: WFO "Fair Play For Cuba

Enclosed herewith are two Photostats of captioned publication sent by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York, and mailed to Col. [redacted] George Air Force Base, Victorville, California.

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One Photostat each of this publication are enclosed to WFO and New York for information.

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[redacted]

The above publication was made available to the Los Angeles Office by [redacted] District 18, Maywood, California.

- RUC -

2 - Bureau (Encls. - 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (Encl. - 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - WFO (Encl. - 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

NM:bcl
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97-4196
NOT RECORDED
98 SEP 30 1960

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DATE 8/17/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

62 SEP 30 1960

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]

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PA
57

DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~ 9/13/60

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SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

[redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, one copy of the publication "Fair Play", volume 1, number 9, dated 7/22/60, and one photostat of an envelope of the type used by [redacted] to transmit propaganda material as set out in the letterhead memorandum ~~(S)~~ (U)

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Also enclosed for San Juan are two copies of the letterhead, one photostat of the above-mentioned issue of "Fair Play" and one photostat of the above-mentioned envelope ~~(S)~~ (U)

This memorandum has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ inasmuch as [redacted] [redacted] the revelation of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the US. It is also so-classified to protect [redacted] [redacted] ~~)~~ (U)

(U) b3
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Additional copies of this letter and memorandum are furnished for San Juan for inclusion in their files on individuals mentioned in the memorandum.

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NY T-1 is [redacted] who was contacted by SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN. The informant's source is [redacted] [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted]

(2) - Bureau [redacted] Encls. 11) (RM)
5 - San Juan (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)
1 - [redacted] ~~(S)~~

JMK:car
(9)

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 GTJ/GS 8/10/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~ 213
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

97-4196 -
NOT RECORDED
128 SEP 20 1960

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WNINTEL

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN [redacted]

62 SEP 20 1960

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
September 13, 1960
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Cuban Propaganda Activities in the United States ~~(C)~~ (U)

On August 18, 1960, NY T-1 advised that he had learned from a source, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, and whom he considers [redacted] CUBA [redacted] ~~(S)~~

b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6 b7C

The informant advised that the [redacted] According to the informant, the [redacted] of the magazine "Fair Play" ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6 b7C b7D

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~~FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~OF REVIEW OADR~~

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~~SECRET~~ WNINTEL

97-4196-~~107~~

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960 edition of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, carried a full page advertisement captioned "What is Really Happening in Cuba?". The article maintained that the United States press has made certain charges against Cuba which are not true and the Fair Play For Cuba Committee was organized to tell the truth about Cuba in the interest of fair play. The advertisement closes with a note which states "This public appeal for Fair Play For Cuba has the support of a group of thinking individuals holding a variety of political persuasions, representing no one but themselves, linked here by a single common concern for the over riding principle of justice which is always at issue, whenever partisan interests clash with simple truth."

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: SEP 12 .

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] aka
IS - CUBA

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b7C
b7E

[redacted]

On 8/31/60, JAMES H. BROWN, JR., Special Agent in Charge, Office of Security, U. S. State Department, 4012 Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa., advised SA MICHAEL B. DAVY that captioned subject has been a frequent visitor to his office since the time FIDEL CASTRO visited the United States. BROWN believes [redacted] to be mentally unstable. [redacted] admits former participation in the 26th of July Movement, but now professes to be strongly anti-Communist.

b6
b7C

6 - Bureau (Encls. 6)(REGISTERED MAIL)
[redacted]
[redacted]
1 - 97-4196 (Fair Play for Cuba Committee)
[redacted] (26th of July Movement)
1 - ("Obra Revolucionaria")

b3
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b7C
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INAL FILED IN

5 - New York (Info.)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - [redacted]
1 -
1 - (Fair Play for Cuba Committee)
1 - (26th of July Movement)
1 - ("Obra Revolucionaria)

b6
b7C

4 - Philadelphia
[redacted]
[redacted] (Fair Play for Cuba Committee)
[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

MBD:ARD
(15)

ENCL. ATTACHED

1 ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/17/82 BY

197-4196

NOT RECORDED
168 SEP 14 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

52 SEP 22 1960

[redacted] b3 b7E

In August 1960, [redacted] furnished BROWN with a number of pieces of literature described below: b6 b7C

1. Four copies of "Obra Revolucionari". This magazine type publication is printed in Spanish by the National Press of Cuba. [redacted] advised that his wife's cousin, who lives in New York, gave him these magazines. He did not furnish the name of his wife's cousin. b6 b7C

2. One copy of "Fair Play," Vol. 1, No. 2, dated 5/6/60, New York. This four page leaflet is printed in English and it was indicated that it is published weekly by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 24, N.Y. [redacted] advised that [redacted] who is a CASTRO supporter, gave him this item. b6 b7C

3. One copy of an eight page pamphlet entitled "Adolf Eichmann and the Murderers Among Us." This pamphlet was printed in English and set forth the identity of former officials of the BATISTA government who allegedly torchured and murdered Cuban citizens. It was indicated that this pamphlet was published by "The 26th of July Movement in the United States." [redacted] indicated that he had just "picked up" this item. b6 b7C

The above literature is being forwarded to the Bureau herewith for information. It need not be returned.

Above for information of Bureau and New York.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/17/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/MS

97-4196

ENCLOSURE

The 26th on the Picket Line Page 3

How the Committee Happened, Page 4

Fair Play

Vol. 1 No. 2 **May 6, 1960** 264 **New York** **15 cents**

Sensational versus 'Responsible' Press

On Shooting Sitting Ducks

"Why do you insult our intelligence," a thoughtful correspondent asks, "by quoting—and refuting—the nonsense published by the Sokolskys of the sensational press? Why not deal with sober questions raised by responsible newspapers like *The New York Times?*"

Item—The yellow press sometimes blurts out baldly what the "responsible" journals convey by inference, hedged about with unspecified "high-level diplomatic sources" and qualifying statements on Page 37. It is easier to come to grips with the Big Lie than with the half truth. And this comes under the heading of first things first.

Item—In all fairness, we have to assume that some of our readers may not be much brighter than Missouri's Senator Stuart Symington, who said in a television interview some weeks back that he had heard that Russian technicians were building rocket launching platforms in Cuba.

A similar report had been spread abroad by Hearst columnist David Sentner. It was later picked up by the editor of a Cowles magazine news letter. The gist of it was that "our agents" had got wind of "a mysterious concrete platform" in Cuba's Camaguey Province.

As a matter of record, the Symington-Sentner-Cowles fantasy may have had some slight basis in reality. The "platform" was probably the concrete foundation of what used to be Batista's big Agramonte fortress in Camaguey, the wall of which had been razed to make way for a school. All it required was a little Greene dressing to turn it into something sinister.

The trouble with journalistic fantasy and sensationalism is not that it is swallowed whole. There is still a healthy scepticism in the public at large. It is that *some* of it is believed, on the principle that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. Hence the need to refute the sensational press from time to time.

Why No Cuban Elections?

When is Fidel Castro going to call elections in Cuba? If not soon, then why not? The question of elections seems to trouble a great many self-styled liberals who were singularly disinterested when General Batista seized the Cuban government and ousted a legally elected, incumbent president on March 10, 1952. But this is not to say that the question may not be asked. The answer is simple enough.

To put it in its simplest form, elections will be called when they meet the *need* of the Cuban people, and there is some evidence that the Cuban people want them. To date, there is no evidence that anyone in Cuba desires elections except the professional politicos who know best how to exploit them for their own gain. The history of republican Cuba contains little that would encourage any peasant, any *guajiro*, any honest worker to cry *Viva* at the sight of a ballot box. It has been used in the past almost exclusively as an instrument of exploitation. Its abuses led directly to the Batista tyranny.

Fidel Castro's revolutionaries, counting on a majority which even enemies of the regime place at 80%, quite reasonably endorse his question: "Is not *this* democracy?"

It was not until 12 years after the Declaration of Independence that the United States itself held elections (1778). Almost three years elapsed before the first U.S. military occupation in Cuba permitted an election, the second U.S. intervention suspended the electoral process for three more years. One may reasonably inquire: what is the big hurry about elections in Cuba now?

The Good Grey Times

That section of the press which may be called responsible poses another and graver danger. The more reliable and accurate a newspaper is in general, the greater the damage that it can do when wrong.

The fact is that even the greatest daily *does* commit bloopers from time to time. Sometimes it can be completely all wet on a given question.

For example, *The New York Times* some weeks ago carried the report that Cuba's foreign exchange reserves

(Continued on page 3)

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DATE 8-17-82 BY SP-8 BJ/RW

The Try It Yourself Test

Penetrating the Press Propaganda Smoke Screen

Fair Play was founded to help fellow Americans penetrate the smoke screen set up around revolutionary Cuba by the press and other instruments of the Washington and Miami propaganda mills. Despite the brainstuffing of the mass media and the work of the numerous apostles of "Hate Cuba," we are convinced that many Americans are far from certain that the "facts" as reported are the actual facts of Cuban reality. However, the effect of this campaign is to drive a wedge between our two peoples, to create fear and hatred where none existed before. But it is a difficult task, we admit, to convey the reality of some six-and-a-half million people, their aspirations and fears, their anxieties and hopes. It is not merely the work of the Revolution that should be seen, even more, the people who are carrying out that work.

Visit Cuba Yourself

We wish that every honest American could visit Cuba today to see with his own eyes, not a people obsessed with hatred and bitterness, but a confident, cheerful, hard-working people, looking forward to a better future for their land. Fortunately, Cuba is not at the other end of the earth from the United States. It lies only 91 miles south of Florida in the Caribbean. And various groups are making efforts this year to help more North Americans than ever before to visit Cuba and see for themselves the Revolution and its people.

It is only natural that the leadership for this drive should come from the INIT (National Institute of Tourist Industry). Special efforts are being made by INIT's Students' and Young Professionals' Travel Division, headed by Jose Puente Blanco. In conjunction with the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA), INIT is setting up summer colonies for the first time in Cuba. These low-cost summer vacation spots will be created on INRA's 12 sugar plantations or near INRA co-operatives or industries, where guests will pay only $20.00 a week or a special rate of $70.00 a month, all expenses included. The package includes yachting and fishing at camps near the sea, horseback riding and many other activities at those camps inland.

Any young person interested can register by writing the special "Summer Colonies" office of the INIT in Havana. Prospective guests *under* 21 years of age will be required to provide a character reference from school, church or employer. This program is not merely intended for college students, but for young working people as well.

Letter from a Baptist Missionary

Dear Sirs:

Congratulations on the very fine thing you are doing to get the truth about Cuba across to the American people. I saw in the Cuban daily "El Mundo" a translation of your announcement in The New York Times and since I am of the same opinion you are, I want to help.

We have been Baptist missionaries in Cuba for thirty years and lived through the horrors of the Batista regime, and have admired and talked favorably about the Cuban Revolution in every way we could. In spite of the mistakes these young people make, this is the finest thing Cuba has ever had in her history, and it would be a shame for the pressure of the big monopolies to ruin it.

Your initiative has partially restored my faith in my fellow Americans, which I confess has been severely shaken, as I have seen the lies and twisted half-truths that have been published in our press, and the horrifying success the big companies have had in influencing our government to do things to suit their interests. It has made Latin Americans lose faith in our brand of "democracy," "the American way of life," and the "free enterprise system."

I believe that truth crushed to earth will rise again, but people with the courage of their convictions have to help it along.

Sincerely yours,
M.J.C.—
Havana

Special Tour

The same is true of a one-week tour of Cuba, to be conducted by the INIT from June 18th to 24th. The all-expense tour costs a total of $44.56 for the week in Cuba. In addition, reduced-price air transportation is being provided from New York or Miami, abroad Cubana Airlines. INIT summer colony guests or members of the weeklong tour can fly to Havana from New York for $118.08 or from Miami for $29.80—a reduction of 20 per cent on both fares, round trip.

For further information about this tour or the summer colonies, write to:

Jose Puente Blanco
Dept. para Viajes de Estudiantes
Organizaciones Juveniles y Profesionales
Instituto Nacional de la Industria Turistica
Linea y A, Vedado
Habana, Cuba

Champagne Toasts and Picket Lines for General DeGaulle

Minority Report on a Statesman's Visit—The Anti-Colonial View

French President Charles de Gaulle was wined and dined and hailed as a hero during his recent visit to this country, but in New York City and elsewhere there were a few sour notes. More than 100 demonstrators gathered in front of the 7th Regiment Armory on Park Avenue, where a large reception was given for de Gaulle, and there was a smaller group of demonstrators earlier in front of the French Consulate at 934 Fifth Avenue, to protest France's five-year-old colonial war in Algeria and Recent French nuclear tests in the Sahara.

Joining in the picketing of the French president were members of more than ten groups. Participating were student groups of Africa, Asia, and the Arab countries, the Cuban 26th of July Movement in New York, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Committee on Africa, the American Society of African Culture, the Joint Council of Professional and Technical Organizations, the War Resisters' League, the Young People's Socialist League, the Students Sane Nuclear Policy Committee and members of the Catholic Workers' Guild.

Why The 26th?

Certain persons apparently were perplexed by the presence of the 26th of July Movement in this protest against French racism and imperialism. They could not understand why six-and-a-half million Cubans, having enough trouble of their own, should be concerned with the fate of nine million Algerians thousands of miles away.

Until the revolution, Cuban foreign policy was written in Washington, in terms of the world-wide objectives of the State Department. Cuba was officially a member of the "free world," and Batista's ambassador to the United Nations, Nunez Portuondo, was the bellwether who led the members of what used to be called the solid Latin-American bloc through the mazes of the Cold War. That the Cuban people could scarcely think of this as *their* war was as much a matter of indifference to their nominal government as was, indeed, the fate of the submerged peoples of Africa, Asia, and the rest of Latin-America.

But Cuba's revolutionary government has grasped what Batista failed to grasp, and would have disdained had he realized it: that the peoples of all of the under-developed countries have common interests and aspirations, and a potential strength in their unity. In the post-Batista era, Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa has translated this awareness into reality, as evidenced by his trips to the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. Trade pacts have been written with these countries. Diplomatic relations have been established with Indonesia, India, Ghana; such relations will soon be established with Guinea and other newly independent African nations. A conference of under-developed countries has been called for next September in Havana. For the first time, the Latin-Americans begin to make their voices heard in the wide world, independent of Washington.

The Colonial Record

Thus it was only natural then that Cubans in New York, acting on their own, would offer their support to Afro-Asian students and Negroes and other groups wishing to demonstrate their support *for* the liberation of Algeria and all of Africa. Like many persons throughout the world, they feel great admiration for France, her culture and her traditions of revolutionary liberty. But that culture and those traditions are violated daily by the continuing ruthless repression of the Algerian people, who want to live as independent friends of France, but no longer as her feudal serfs.

The United States' record on colonial affairs is far from perfect, despite the recent official condemnation of *apartheid* in the Union of South Africa. Many American firms have profited from such gross racial and national oppression in South Africa and in other parts of Africa. On the question of Algeria, the United States abstained from voting during the last U.N. debate, while Cuba voted *for* the proposed resolution calling on France to negotiate with the Algerian Provisional Government-in-Exile. In this respect, as in many others, the new Cuba has a lesson for the United States.

Sensational versus 'Responsible' Press

(Continued from page 1)

had *fallen* to $70,000,000 as the result of huge expenditures for arms, totalling an estimated $120,000,000. In a subsequent Sunday edition the *Times* put the reserves at $67,000,000, as of March 1. Two days before the first report, Cuba's President Dorticos had told a reporter that the reserves had *risen* 18 millions in four months, to a level of about $86,000,000 as of *March 1*. An eminent authority on Cuban affairs (who happens to be connected with the *Times* and hence will not be named here) agreed privately that Cuban arms purchases could scarcely have exceeded a quarter of the figure cited, since only small arms had been purchased—in the face of a U.S. embargo. To cap all of this, a *Times* dispatch of May 1 said that most of the Cuban militia in the Havana May Day parades marched *without* arms. The implication was that there had been none to give them.

One does not like to carp at the deviations from form of a great newspaper, but the truth is that they can be very damaging.

(Next week: Where the Newspapers Get Their News.)

HOW THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE WAS FORMED . . .

Alan Sagner is a real estate developer with a business in Livingston, N. J., and a home in Suburban South Orange. Until a few weeks ago, he had never been to Cuba. But he had done a lot of thinking about it. Being a builder, by temperament as well as profession he was inclined to translate thought into action. The result was The Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Here he tells how it all began.

In common with many other Americans, I was disturbed and confused this winter by the unfavorable reports in the papers concerning Castro's Cuba.

Then, in January, within a few weeks, I read three articles that painted a different picture. Two were letters to the editor of the *New York Times* —one by the noted writer and authority on South and Central America, Waldo Frank—and one from Reverend Robert Reed, Presbyterian Minister from Long Branch, N. J., both depicting eye witness accounts of an encouraging situation in Cuba. A thorough report in *The Nation*, entitled "Castro's Cuba," by the experienced correspondent Robert Taber, further confirmed that the American public was not receiving all the facts.

I arranged a meeting in New York with them and several mutual friends. We agreed to form the Committee. Our motive was one of simple humanitarianism for the Cuban people, who have suffered so long; but even more, the selfish devotion to our own nation, which was being lead into following a policy that we felt in the long run would impair its peaceful and prosperous way of life.

Waldo Frank, Taber and I wrote to people we knew personally, or knew about, who had a reputation for devotion to liberal causes, without regard to their political beliefs or even their views on Cuba. All we asked was their support of our position—to present the facts that were not getting to the public. We have not taken a position of unqualified support of Castro's government, but are solely dedicated to the premise that small and underprivileged countries be allowed to solve their peculiar problems, both social and economic, without undue pressure.

The funds for our advertisement in the *New York Times*, April 6, came from people who agreed with what we are doing—contributed in many individual small amounts. No money for this ad or our mailings was received from Cuba or the Cuban government or any other agency or institution.

Inasmuch as certain newspapers, columnists, and commentators have questioned the inspiration and support of the Committee, and as I *know*, it developed as described above, I feel I should identify myself. I am a graduate of the University of Maryland, Class of '42, and live in suburban South Orange, New Jersey with wife and three children. I am a land developer and builder, charter member and Past President of the Livingston Rotary Club, member of the Orange Mountain Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Vice President of Newark's largest hospital, Board of Governors, Essex County Chapter—American Cancer Society, and a registered Democrat. It sounds very sinister, doesn't it, Mr. S----y?

To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

I wish to *join* the Committee. Enclosed is my check or money order for $5.00, to cover enrollment fee, and mailing costs for the Committee's weekly fact sheet "Fair Play." ☐

I cannot participate as an *active* member of the Committee, but enclose my contribution to support the cause of Fair Play for Cuba ☐

Please send me more information about the Fair Play Committee and revolutionary Cuba as it is today ☐

Name: ____________________

Address: ____________________

City: __________ Zone____ State______

FAIR PLAY. Published weekly by the Fair Play for Cuba Commitee, 60 E. 42nd St., New York, 24, N. Y.

197 - 4196 -

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

- [redacted] Mullins

September 23, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Airtel

REC-77

To: SAC, New York [redacted]

b3
b7E

From: Director, FBI (97-4196) — 114

pc (41

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Enclosed is self-explanatory letter from CIA 9/16/60 ~~(C)~~ (U)

Prepare memorandum suitable for dissemination including current addresses of sponsors which are readily available to you. No investigation to determine addresses not known should be conducted. If you have some addresses that are not current, list them but indicate the month or year in which the address was current. At the end of the memorandum, include a statement to the effect that the addresses of sponsors not listed (if there are sponsors for whom you have no addresses) are unknown.

Handle promptly.

Enclosure

RAM:jwh
(4)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE [illegible]~~

NOTE:

CIA requested current mailing addresses of sponsors of the Committee's 4/6/60 ad. We are asking New York to compile such data readily available, but see no reason to conduct investigation to determine the addresses if they are not readily available. We do furnish CIA copies of our reports in this case and concerning its leaders. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Tolson ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Belmont ____
Callahan ____
DeLoach ____
Malone ____
McGuire ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Ingram ____
Gandy ____

MAILED 25
SEP 23 1960
COMM-FBI

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/17/82 BY [illegible]~~

SPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified by [illegible]~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 8/10/83~~

51 OCT 3 1960

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
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DIRECTOR, FBI [(100-3-86)] (S)(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 9/29/60

SAC, NEW YORK [(100-81675) [redacted]] (S)(U)

b3
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CP, USA, PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS
IS - C
(OO: NY) O Fair Play

Identity of source	[redacted] who has furnished reliable info in past (conceal)
Description of info	[redacted]
Date received	9/28/60 (U)
Received by	SAS JOHN A. HAAG, NY, and R. E. HORNER, Newark (written)
Original location	[redacted]

b7D

Utmost care must be used in handling and reporting the following info in order to protect the identity of informant.

A copy of informant's written report follows:

2 - Bureau [(100-3-86) (RM)] (S)(U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (S) (U) (Fair Play to Cuba Committee)(31)

1 - NY [100-81675 [redacted]] (S)(U)

b3
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ORIGINAL FILED IN

CLASS. BY SP-8 BJS/elo 8/31/82
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW OADR

JAH:mfd
(10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WNINTEL

97-4196-
NOT RECORDED
183 OCT 12 1960

51 OCT 14 1960

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/23/60

On 9/22/60, [redacted] stated that his office was undertaking to translate and publish in English the extensive report of [redacted] made to the Cuban 8th PSP Congress; the Resolution of that Congress, and also the Program report of [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

He also said that a small pamphlet on Cuba projected sometime ago, and written by [redacted] would not be published as written, but would be considerably added to in order to contain a lot of new developments in Cuba, especially the results of the Agrarian Reform Law. This will soon appear. ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

On the same date [redacted] said the "Party elements" are encountering considerable trouble in the Fair Play to Cuba Committee, ascribing it to "red baiting" and "Trotskyists." He indicated the Party is losing its temper over "this so-called committee" and will probably have nothing to do with it in the belief it is sectarian, impotent and does nothing constructive. It appears [redacted] works in this set up. ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 9-27-60

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-16)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-5238)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
ST. LOUIS DIVISION
IS SWP

CINAL

cc: 97-4196 (FPCC)

On 9-26-60, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the St. Louis Branch SWP received a letter dated 9-19-60. It is directed to all locals and branches and signed by TOM KERRY, Organizational Secretary. It concerns the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," and indicates branches of this organization have been set up at various places. The letter asserts SWP policy is "to participate in the work of these committees to the extent that our forces and resources permit. In New York, for example, we have found that the FPCC provides a good arena for activity. Several of our people are on the local executive committee of the FPCC. While the leadership of the FPCC is anti-STALINIST, they are definitely not anti-radical and welcome the participation of all tendencies in the work of the committee which is primarily to disseminate the truth about the development in Cuba and to counter the anti-Cuban propaganda of the State Department and its agents." ~~(S)~~ (U)

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The letter asks the SWP branches whether FPCC has an organization within its territory; if so, the extent to which the local branches are involved therein and regarding the general character and leadership of such branches ~~(S)~~

3 - Bureau (100-16
2 - New York (1 - 100-4013, SWP)
(1 - 100- , FPCC)
1 - SL 100-5238
[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)
1 - SL 100-15872 (Cinal)

WAH:mvs
(8)

cc: Reddy
cc: Wick

b7D

97-4196

NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 30 1960

SEP 28 1960

REC'D
INT. SEC.

CENTRAL RESEARCH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

8/31/82

CLASS. BY ~~SP-8~~
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW

Approved: Special Agent in Charge M Per

62 OCT 5 1960

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The letter from KERRY attaches a summary of articles in various Cuban publications "which have reprinted articles from our press and have commented on our support to the Cuban Revolution." ~~(S)~~ (U)

The attached summary goes on to say: "From an indirect source we have learned that material from 'The Militant' is being sent out regularly over a big press service throughout Latin America. How much of this is published in local papers in the various countries, we have no way of ascertaining. In Cuba alone, there are so many publications that it would be a full-time job to simply skim them in order to check on items that might be traced to 'The Militant' or other TROTSKYist publications." The letter then points out that the official publication of the National Federation of the Railway Brotherhood in Cuba (20,000 members), reprinted the editorial that appeared in the 6-13-60 issue of "The Militant" titled "KHRUSHCHEV's visit to Cuba." ~~(S)~~ (U)

It is also pointed out that the 8-15-60 issue of "Revolucion" contains a report regarding a meeting of the executive board of the National Union of Journalists in Havana. This group is stated to have passed a resolution "to send thanks to the SWP of the U.S. for its solidarity with and its proposals on the Cuban Revolution and to propose that they be printed in English for distribution in general correspondence that is sent to North America." The letter then indicates that the SWP did not get a copy of the resolution, but adds that the unreliable mail service between Cuba and the U.S.A. probably accounts for this.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 9/21/60

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

(U) ~~(S)~~
b3
b7E
[redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK ~~(C)~~ (U)

SUBJECT: DR. CHARLES AUGUSTO SANTOS BUCH
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA ~~(C)~~ (U)

Re Bureau airtel, 9/7/60, and NYO report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER, 8/23/60.

Subject interviewed 9/20/60, at residence 1315 York Avenue, NYC, by SAS THOMAS G. SPENCER and JAMES J. CONWAY ~~(C)~~ (U)

Committee

At the outset of the interview, subject was again advised that unless he identified the so-called Harvard and Cornell classmates who contributed the $2,400.00 to him for the Fair Play for Cuba advertisement that appeared in the 4/6/60 edition of the "New York Times", his statement to this effect would not hold water, and that his reluctance to name these people left the decided inference that this money came from a source other than that which he alleged ~~(C)~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

3-Bureau [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U) (RM)
2-Los Angeles (RM)
2-Newark (RM)
2-New Haven (RM)
2-Washington Field (RM) ~~(C)~~ (U)
1-New York [redacted]
2-New York ~~(C)~~ (U)

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TGS:vkw
(14)

orig - Director

122-4196
NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 5 1960

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/dlg 8/17/82~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~ 2,2
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

WNINTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE BY

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

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~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE~~

52 OCT 7 1960 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
744

[redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U) b3 b7E

The subject, as on the occasion of the first interview of 8/16/60, was pleasantly adamant. He explained that when he solicited his friends for funds, it was in early 1960 when the Cuban political situation was somewhat stable in comparison to the condition it is in at the moment. He knew that if he named these persons they would be interviewed by representatives of the FBI, and it would be a considerable source of embarrassment to them since they were all native Americans. He added that he too would be embarrassed if these people were interviewed, but that he was not considering his feelings since he had initiated it, but rather the embarrassment of his friends. He volunteered that two of these people were now in the teaching profession, and one was abroad ~~(C)~~ (U)

He was asked if he would name the number of the persons that made these contributions, and after some reflection, said there were eight persons who contributed the sum of about $2,400.00 ~~(C)~~ (U)

In this connection he said he desired to correct the statement he might have made on 8/16/60, concerning the $1,100.00 he and [redacted] contributed. He said that their amount was made up by himself, [redacted] [redacted] and a Cuban national whom he likewise refused to identify ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C

Concerning [redacted] he said she was a resident of Cuba who made only frequent visits to the US, but did have a bank account at one of the large NY banks, the name of which he could not recall. He did state, however, that the money she gave him for instant purpose was drawn on this bank. She has according to BUCH, no official connection with the Cuban Government ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C

When it became apparent that subject would not bend to persuasion, he was advised the FBI was determined to ascertain the identities of these "college contributors" if they did in fact exist. He was advised that this would involve extensive interviews that would no doubt lead to considerable embarrassment to himself and his friends, but that in view of his stand on this matter, no other avenue was available ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

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~~(S)~~ (U) Following this, subject stated he would attempt to contact the people he could reach who had made contributions in order to determine if they had any objection to his revealing their names, and would contact the NYO within a week in this regard. ~~(S)~~ (U)

During the course of the interview, he again stated that so far as he knew, the Fair Play For Cuba Committee had not received any money from any Cuban officials in the US or Cuba. He stated that he is acquainted with some members of the Cuban UN MIssion, and mentioned that among these is RAUL ROA, JR. He claimed, however, that he met ROA at a party on only one occasion, and has never had any further association with him. He also stated that he positively has never received any money from any of his acquaintances with the Cuban UN Mission. ~~(S)~~ (U)

It is possible that among the persons subject was known to have contacted telephonically, as noted in referenced report, may be individuals contacted for contributions, if in fact the subject's statements concerning this money has any basis in fact. ~~(S)~~ (U)

In view of the foregoing, the following offices are requested to expedite the coverage of leads set forth in referenced report. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Los Angeles
Newark
New Haven
Washington Field ~~(S)~~ (U)

UACB when these reports are received. Depending on the information obtained, requests for interviews will be made by the NYO to ascertain if these persons gave contributions to subject. In view of the possibility that subject may recontact these people in an effort to have them "adjust" the amount given, if in fact they did, these people will be requested, if possible, to produce cancelled checks, acknowledgements or other indentures. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

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The NYO will attempt to locate and examine the bank account of [redacted] and to determine, if possible, what, if any, connection she may have with the present Cuban Government ~~(C)~~ (U)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1350140-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 70 ~ Referral/Direct;

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-18-2017 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

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~~SECRET~~ [redacted]

- Papich
- Mullins

March 3, 1961

10/7/82
SP8 BTJ/RLS
10/20/97
~~CLASSIFIED BY 9803/RDD/BCE/pel~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X~~ 391097
(5668 SCO/GCL 6/12/98 JFK)

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Airtel

To: SAC, New York [redacted] b3 b7E

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (97-4196)

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

pg. 1 para 2 & 3 Brackets, pg. 2 Brackets classified per OCA letter dated 2/9/99, 60267 HUS/SAC/PJK 3/4/99

ReBulet to AAG Yeagley 2/27/61, copies of which were furnished your office.

On 3/1/61 [redacted] [redacted] NY T-9 in report of SA Conway 7/13/60 at New York. It is noted that this data was originally furnished in Legat, Havana, letter 4/12/60 entitled "Robert Taber," copies of which were forwarded to your office on 4/21/60. ~~(S)~~ (S) (U) b1 b3

DATE OF REVIEW

DADR

[redacted] that we had interviewed one of her acquaintances and indicated to the acquaintance that [redacted] had been involved in narcotics and abortions. Although we completely refuted the allegations and determined that the allegations were based on hostility between [redacted] and her acquaintance, there is still some question as to whether [redacted] would be receptive to an interview concerning her knowledge of the FPCC and Robert Taber. However, she does have potential as corroborator of testimony by Dr. Charles Santos Buch as to Cuban Government's subsidization of FPCC. ~~(S)~~ (S) (U) b1 b3

[redacted]

[redacted] considerable data concerning FPCC and arrange to interview her in detail. No direct reference should be made to the data she furnished [redacted] but her knowledge concerning the various FPCC leaders who visited Cuba should be fully exploited. Since ~~(S)~~ (U) b1 b3

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

1 - [redacted] [redacted]
1 - [redacted] (Taber)

RAM:jwh jwh

MAILED 27
MAR 3 1961
COMM-FBI

REC- 14 97-4196-366

19 MAR 6 1961

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309

50 MAR 9 1961 ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Airtel to SAC, [illegible]ew York
Re: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
97-4196

[redacted] b1 b3

[redacted] The Bureau feels very strongly concerning potential interview. However, if she positively refuses to cooperate with your office and you are unable to accomplish this satisfactorily [redacted] would be made only as a last resort. [redacted] should be contacted as expeditiously as possible. b1 b3

[redacted] b3 b7E

NOTE: [redacted] b1 b3

(SEE CONTINUANCE OF NOTE PAGE 3)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CONTINUANCE OF NOTE:

[redacted]

b1
b3

~~SECRET~~

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

s.t.
esa

TO : The Director

DATE: 2-17-61

FROM : N. P. Callahan

4-

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 2111-2113. Senator Keating, (R) New York, spoke concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Mr. Keating stated "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee publishes a bulletin called Fair Play edited by Robert Taber, one of the committee's founders. This publication has maintained a vituperative barrage against the American Government and the American press coupled with a consistent defense of the ruthless Castro dictatorship. --- Meanwhile the publication charged that there are 'wild and irresponsible elements in the Pentagon,' and 'dehumanized cold war fanatics in the CIA and FBI.'"

Original filed in: 66-1731-1924

197-4196
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 27 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/5/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/RW

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2-16-61 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

57 MAR 31 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

~~SECRET~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	NEW YORK	DATE MAR 6 1961	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/23 - 2/9/61
TITLE OF CASE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE		REPORT MADE BY ANDREW J. SHANNON	TYPED BY msp
		CHARACTER OF CASE RA - CUBA IS - CUBA	

REFERENCES

CIairtel and letterhead memo to Bureau dated 1/9/61. WFOairtels and letterhead memoranda to Bureau dated 12/21/60, and 1/27/61. Report of SA ANDREW J. SHANNON dated 1/23/61, at Washington, D. C.

- P -

ENCLOSURES

TO CINCINNATI (2)

Two (2) photographs of [redacted] dated December, 1958. b6 b7C

TO NEW YORK (2)

Two (2) photographs of [redacted] dated December, 1958.

APPROVED mw SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (97-4196)
3 - New York [redacted] (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - Cincinnati [redacted] (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-13485)
2 - Washington Field [redacted]

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

97-4196-367 REC- 44

EX 101

5 MAR 7 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	Copy to: [redacted] OSIA
Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	by routing slip
By	Date 3/10/61 by:

Notations

10/5/82

AGENCY Nat. Sec. Ag.
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW APR 19 1962
HOW FORW liaison
BY

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~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/RLS~~

50 MAR 10 1961

E107 309

~~SECRET~~

~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

WFO [redacted] ~~SECRET~~ b3 b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The Cincinnati Division is requested to incorporate the information regarding [redacted] as set forth in the files of the Passport Office in instant case in its individual case [redacted] concerning [redacted] as WFO is not cognizant of caption of case or dissemination of reports. b6 b7C

[redacted] b1 b3

On 2/9/61, SA KENNETH J. HASER was advised that the files of the Office of Security and Visa Section, Department of State, contained no record under any of the names of [redacted] b6 b7C

The indices of the WFO were negative under the names of [redacted] b6 b7C

For the further information of the Cincinnati Division, the list of persons journeying to Cuba as excursionists between December 23 and December 24, 1960, furnished by [redacted] ~~(secret)~~ on 12/19/60, in instant report did not contain the names [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C b7D

The above-mentioned list contained the name of one [redacted] of New York, not further identified.

INFORMANTS b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

Identity of Source	File Where Located
WF T-1 is [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)	
WF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

WFO [redacted] ~~SECRET~~ b3 b7E

Identity of Source	File Where Located
WF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
WF T-4 is [redacted] (per request)	[redacted]

b6 b7C b7D

~~(C)~~ (U)

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T Symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

LEADS

CINCINNATI DIVISION

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Will check its indices regarding the list of individuals from Ohio, who were described as journeying to Cuba between 12/23 and 12/24/60, as excursionists set out in instant report, in an effort to ascertain if they were students from Antioch College or engaged in FPCC activities ~~(C)~~ (U)

AT YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

Will identify [redacted] who witnessed the passport application of [redacted] b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~

WFO [redacted]

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WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

~~SECRET~~

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. Will maintain contact with the Registration Section, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, and ascertain if subject organization has been requested to register or has registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.

2. Will report any pertinent information received from Cuban refugees, defectors, or sources concerning the FPCC.

The report is being classified ~~"Secret,"~~ due to the sensitive nature of WF T-1. In the event of downgrading, the report should be classified ~~"Confidential,"~~ since it [redacted] and the information could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

Report of: ANDREW J. SHANNON
Office: Washington, D. C.
Date: [illegible]
Field Office File #: [redacted]
Bureau File #: 97-4196 b3 b7E
Title: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

Character: REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis: Files Passport Office, Department of State, reveal [redacted] [redacted] issued Passport Number [redacted] for travel to France, Italy, Greece and India for purposes of travel and study for one year. Description of [redacted] set out. (On 12/19/60, WF T-1 [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] advised Passport Office on 1/25/61, that he was [redacted] which organization had been notified by the Department of Justice to register. [redacted] stated he had to journey to Cuba to talk to certain persons regarding the matter and requested validation of his passport for travel to Cuba on 1/29/61. [redacted] Passport Number [redacted] was validated for one round trip to Cuba, which was good until 2/10/61. b3 b6 b7C b7E (U)

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On January 23, 1961, a check of the files of the Passport Office, Department of State, revealed that [redacted] [redacted] was issued Passport Number [redacted] [redacted] for travel to France, Italy, Greece and India for the b6 b7C

[illegible]

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BJO/AW 10/18/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

~~SECRET~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

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purposes of travel and study for a period of one year. The passport application dated December 12, 1958, in connection with the above passport, was executed before the Common Pleas Court at Xenia, Ohio. The application revealed that [redacted] was born [redacted] [redacted] There was a notation on the application that his birth certificate had been seen. His address was listed as [redacted] He advised that [redacted] PIERRE M. MARTINOT, who was born August 19, 1903, at Luneville, France. He stated that [redacted] was a naturalized citizen who had resided in New York City from approximately 1925 to 1958. He advised that [redacted] STELLA ALBERT MARTINOT, was born on February 6, 1902, at New York City. He advised that she had resided in New York City from 1902 to 1958. The passport application was witnessed by [redacted] [redacted]

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On December 19, 1960, WF T-1 learned that BOB TABER, Executive Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), was staying at the Hotel Riviera in Havana, Cuba. According to the informant, [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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[redacted]

~~(S)~~ (U)

The informant could furnish no further identifying data concerning the above individuals from Ohio. (U)

On January 13 and January 16, 1961, WF T-2, [redacted] [redacted] advised (C) that he has no knowledge of the FPCC other than that which he has read in the newspapers.

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~~SECRET~~

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~ b3 b7E

On January 25, 1961, [redacted] Security Branch, Legal Division, Passport Office, Department of State, advised SA KENNETH J. HASER that the Passport Office on January 25, 1961, had received an undated letter from [redacted] in which [redacted] identified himself as [redacted] [redacted] The letter stated that the FPCC had been notified by the Department of Justice that it comes within the meaning of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and must file as a foreign agent. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that in order that he could properly advise that the FPCC with respect to the foregoing, that it was necessary that he interview certain persons in Cuba, at least one of whom was RAUL ROA, JR, who was mentioned by the Department of Justice. [redacted] stated in the letter that he had spoken to an Assistant Attorney General about this and the latter had agreed to extend his client's time to February 6, 1961. He stated he advised the Department of Justice that he would inform the Department of State that he would be applying for validation of his passport to make the trip to Cuba. b6 b7C

In the letter [redacted] requested validation of his Passport Number [redacted] for travel to Cuba and indicated that he planned to depart on January 29, 1961. He stated that he would return within one week and upon arrival would notify the Swiss Consul, where he would be staying in Cuba. b6 b7C

SA HASER reviewed Passport Number [redacted] issued on [redacted] to [redacted] at Washington, D. C., which reflected the following travel by [redacted] b6 b7C

In Paris, France, July 14, 1960
Soviet visa issued on June 13, 1960
In Moscow, July 14, 1960
Departed Leningrad, July 28, 1960
At Helsinki, Finland, July 28, 1960
Departed Denmark, August 5, 1960
In Paris, August 5, 1960
Arrived New York City, August 10, 1960

[redacted] passport file revealed that his address was [redacted] requested b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~

that in the event of death or accident, that [redacted] [redacted] be notified. b6 b7C

On January 27, 1961, [redacted] advised SA HASER that on the same date the Passport Office had validated [redacted] passport for one round trip to Cuba, which passport was valid until February 10, 1961. According to [redacted] advised him on January 27, 1961, that he, [redacted] intended to depart for Havana on January 29, 1961, via Cubana Airlines from New York City and that arrangements had been made for a Cuban Government official to meet him upon arrival to facilitate his entry into Cuba. [redacted] also mentioned to [redacted] that he was not going to try to obtain a visa for Cuba from the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, D. C., because there was not sufficient time. b6 b7C

It is known that RAUL ROA, JR. is a member of the Permanent Cuban Delegation to the United Nations in New York City. ~~(S)~~ (U)

On February 1, 1961, WF T-3, [redacted] advised that in the past [redacted] Washington, D. C., had mentioned to the informant that [redacted] According to WF T-3, the President of the FPCC [redacted] that a number of the FPCC members [redacted] In view of this, the President of the FPCC [redacted] The name of the President of the FPCC was not known to the informant. ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C b7D

In addition, WF T-3 recalled that in the past [redacted] in New York. According to WF T-3, the son of RAUL ROA, Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs, has the responsibility of making contacts with the FPCC. ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C b7D

The son of RAUL ROA, Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs, as previously set out, is RAUL ROA, JR., a member of the Permanent Cuban Delegation to the United Nations in New York City. ~~(S)~~ (U) [redacted] ~~SECRET~~ b3 b7E

The December, 1960, "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, revealed that [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

~~(S)~~ On January 27, 1961, WF T-4, [redacted] advised that he had been assured by [redacted] whom he deemed reliable, whom he did not wish to identify, that a RAUL CASTRO man whose name he could not now recall, was in charge of the Institute de Turismo in Havana. According to the source, this RAUL CASTRO man was in charge of conducting tours of persons coming from other countries to Cuba. The source advised that the names [redacted] The source further stated that the [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C b7D

~~(S)~~ WF T-4 advised that the source could furnish no definite information regarding [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) b7D

RAUL CASTRO is the Minister of the Armed Forces of Cuba. ~~(S)~~ (U)

On February 9, 1961, WF T-1 advised that he had learned that [redacted] described to WF T-1 as a member of the FPCC, that in accordance with his request [redacted] ~~(S)~~ N.Y. (U) b6 b7C b7D

On the same date, WF T-1 also learned that [redacted] in New York City on the subject, [redacted] According to WF T-1, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would be among the speakers. ~~(S)~~ (U) b7D

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

Washington 25, D. C.

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MAR 6 1961

Title FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

Character REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference Report of Special Agent Andrew J. Shannon dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

WF T-2 and WF T-3 have been contacted an insufficient number of times on which to judge their reliability. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY [redacted]

- 1 - DeLoach
- J. D. Donohue
- Mullins

b6
b7C

March 2, 1961 (X)(4)

Airtel

REC. 50 To: SAC, Chicago (100-37454)

From: Director, FBI (97-4196) 369

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA (X)(4)

(U)

Reurairtel 2/15/61 concerning possibility that HCUA or Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) would soon hold hearings in Chicago concerning the FPCC. (S) (U)

[redacted]

b7D

On 2/28/61 an SISS representative advised that a hearing is tentatively scheduled for Chicago concerning the FPCC, but that such is very indefinite, and no date has been set. The SISS representative advised that, in the event a hearing in Chicago is definitely set, names of prospective witnesses will be furnished the Bureau in advance. Any action necessary concerning [redacted] will be taken at that time. (S) (U)

RAM:jwh jwh
(6)

NOTE:

[redacted] Chicago Office noted that public testimony by informant would jeopardize its coverage in Cuban field and would hurt coverage of CP since informant has excellent potential in CP. [redacted] advised SA Leinbaugh on 2/28/61 as to the plans mentioned above. [redacted] noted that SISS would follow usual practice of letting us examine list of prospective witnesses in advance. Since SISS' plans are so indefinite and since the hearing in Chicago may never materialize, no action is being taken at this time to call attention of SISS to our interest in [redacted] (S) (U)

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FILED IN

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

1 XEROX MAR 8 1961 (X)(4)

MAILED 27
MAR 3 - 1961
COMM-FBI
(X)(4)

66 MAR 9 1961 (X)(4)

UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: [2/15/61] ~~(S)~~

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-37454)

[FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
IS - CUBA;
RA - CUBA] ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~(S)~~

[redacted] (U) b7D

[redacted]

~~(S)~~ (U)

b7D

It is being brought to the attention of the Bureau that [redacted] as well as among other Latin Americans in Chicago. Public testimony of this informant would jeopardize our informant coverage and very seriously impair our ability to discharge Bureau responsibilities in the field of Cuban affairs in Chicago. His exposure as a public witness would also mean the loss of an informant with excellent potential in the CP. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The Bureau is requested to advise Chicago if either committee is in fact contemplating hearings in Chicago in the near future on the FPCC. ~~(S)~~ (U)

GALE

97-4196-369

50 3-6

~~FEB 17 1961~~ ~~(S)~~ (U) ~~(S)~~

[redacted]

b7D

4 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)
2 - Chicago
[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)
HKS/njb
(6)

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/RW 10/5/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Per ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196) DATE: 3/7/61

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: (U) FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE;
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

On 2/24/61, [redacted] [redacted] Savannah, was interviewed regarding captioned committee. [redacted] stated she had no information concerning the Fair Play Committee, but had heard from an unidentified source that it defends Castro and is alleged to be Communist. ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Savannah

AEH/pbc
(3)

REC- 91 97-4196-370

~~CLASS. BY 58-8 BTO/RW 10/5/82~~ EX 106

~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

9 MAR 9 1961

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HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ EXCEPT
~~WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

NAT. SEC.

57 MAR 10 1961 309

E-107

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-205 (3-23-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (File 97-4196) DATE: 3/3/61

FROM : SAC, Chicago (File 100-37454)

SUBJECT: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
IS-CUBA
RA-CUBA

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 3/6/61

Reason for the delinquency: Agent at In-Service & Special Assignment

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 3/16/61

AEC zone designation, e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

File

NAT. INT. SEC.

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DATE 10/3/82 BY SP-8 BTS/RW

309

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

MAR 2 1961

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

CARBON COPY!

JULY 26 MOVEMENT
IS - CUBA;
RA - CUBA

Fair Play For Cuba Committee

JJ-J

ReBuairtels 2/9/61 captioned as above and 2/20/61 captioned, "JULY 26 MOVEMENT, NEW YORK CITY," and WFOairtel dated 2/25/61 captioned, "JULY 26 MOVEMENT, NEW YORK CITY," concerning the demonstration at the White House on 2/25/61.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies to the Bureau, one each to BA, BS, and CG for information, two for PH for information, four to NK, and five to NY of a letterhead memo and accompanying evaluation memo dated and captioned as above.

Informants used in the memorandum are ~~(C)~~ (U)

First informant is NY 3037-S*
Second informant is [redacted] PSI (Under development)
Third informant is [redacted]

~~(C)~~ (U)

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[redacted]

SAs JOHN G. GOEDTEL, DONALD HOETING, JOSEPH E. SCULLY, and JOHN L. SPURGERS, JR., observed the demonstrators assemble in Lafayette Square Park at 1:30 p.m.

SAs ANDREW J. SHANNON, JOSEPH E. KELLER, and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR., observed the buses arrive at the Lincoln Memorial.

BUC
④ - Bureau (Enc. 10)
[redacted]
1 - Baltimore (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Boston (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
4 - Newark [redacted] (Enc. 4) (RM)
[redacted]
(1 - JULY 26 MOVEMENT, UNION CITY, NEW JERSEY)
5 - New York (RM) (Enc. 5)
[redacted]
[redacted]
(1 - 100-120747)
2 - Philadelphia [redacted] (Info) (RM) (Enc. 2)
[redacted]
3 - WFO
[redacted]

2-ENCLOSURE

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BJJ/RW 10/3/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

197-4196-

NOT RECORDED
98 MAR 6 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

JGG:jmp
(21) 309

51 MAR

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6/1/14

[redacted] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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All of the above agents observed the buses arrive at the White House at 3:45 p.m. and the following demonstration by the combined group.

The following additional NY license tags were observed either to arrive with or depart with the buses:

7Z9080, 8L8659, 4L303, 5K8497, RS8915, 2K9267
and 5L4843.

The following New Jersey license tags arrived in the vicinity of the White House and the occupants were observed to join the group assembled in Lafayette Square Park:

EBA838, BNT792, EBW924, FDY501, CDI232, AIO792,
EYH845, BRZ748, and EMN991.

NY and NK should conduct appropriate investigation to determine the subscribers to the preceding NY and NJ license tags, who participated in the demonstration and thereafter handle this matter under the appropriate captions.

Information concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the Young Socialists Alliance will be furnished interested offices by separate communications.

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "~~Confidential~~" since the data furnished by the informants could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Photographs taken by AL BOYD, Protective Research, White House, when made available to WFO, will be furnished interested offices.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D. C.
MAR 2 1961

JULY 26 MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA;
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

On February 13, 1961, an informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the July 26 Movement will picket in Washington, D. C., on February 25, 1961, and that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and others might participate. (X)(U)

It should be noted that on July 26, 1953, the present Prime Minister of Cuba Fidel Castro led an unsuccessful attack against the Moncada Barracks in Cuba. It is from this attack that the July 26 Movement has taken its name. This organization was utilized by Castro to bring about the overthrow of the Cuban Government of Fulgencio Batista on January 1, 1959.

The FPCC has its headquarters in New York City. On January 10, 1961, Doctor Charles A. Santos Buch, a former self-admitted member of the FPCC, advised that the FPCC published an advertisement in "The New York Times" on April 6, 1960, which article claimed that American newspapers were misrepresenting information regarding the Cuban Government and not publishing the truth. Doctor Buch also advised that on April 5, 1960, $3,500 of Cuban Government funds were obtained from Raul Roa, Jr., a member of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations, New York City, to help pay for part of the advertising costs of the article which appeared on April 6, 1960, in "The New York Times," under the sponsorship of the FPCC.

On February 23, 1961, [redacted] Suburban Transit Company, New Brunswick, New Jersey, advised that his company was chartered by the July 26 Movement to provide buses for a trip to Washington, D. C., on February 25, 1961. The first stop in Washington, D. C., was to be the Lincoln Memorial following which they would go to the White House.

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CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/RH 10/5/82
DATE OF REVIEW OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE
97-4196-

On February 25, 1961, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SAs of the FBI) observed many individuals, wearing Cuban flags in their lapels, commence to assemble at 1:30 p.m. across Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., from the White House in Lafayette Square Park. Many of these people possessed signs some of which read as follows:

"Hands Off Cuba - M 26 July"
"July 26 Movement Demand Right to Return to Cuba"
"Let Americans See Full Integration in Cuba - July 26 Movement"
"Cuba Welcomes Americans Regardless of Color - M 26 July"
"Our Country Has The Right to Determine Its Own Destiny - M 26 July"

Later that date, SAs of the FBI observed five Suburban Transit Corporation buses, bearing New Jersey license tags, and three Jamaica Buses, Incorporated, bearing New York license tags, arrive and stop in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue bedecked with July 26 banners and Cuban flags.

The occupants of the buses alighted in front of the White House where they were joined by the group which was assembled in Lafayette Square Park.

It should be noted that the above described buses, prior to arriving at the White House were observed by SAs of the FBI to stop at the Lincoln Memorial where the passengers alighted and conducted a wreath laying ceremony.

At 3:45 p.m., the combined groups commenced an orderly demonstration in front of the White House.

Concerning the demonstration, SAs of the FBI observed as follows:

The line of demonstrators was preceded by two individuals carrying an American flag. They were followed by other demonstrators wearing Cuban flags or carrying signs some of which read as follows:

"We Demand Right to Return to Cuba - July 26 Movement, Philadelphia"
"Latin America Is In Need Of Social Reform. We Strive For It. M 26 Hoboken, New Jersey"
"What Kind of Democracy Is This. M 26 Newark"
"Hands Off Cuba. Fair Play for Cuba Committee"
"Restore Diplomatic Relations. Fair Play for Cuba Committee"
"End CIA Conspiracy. Fair Play for Cuba Committee"
"Young Socialists Alliance of Baltimore"
"Resume Diplomatic Relations With Cuba - ADVANCE"

The Young Socialists Alliance (YSA) has headquarters at 45 East Seventh Street, New York, New York. It was originally formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left Socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the Socialists Workers Party (SWP) and is dominated and controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article appearing in the May 22, 1960, edition of "The Worker" indicated that "ADVANCE" held a Founding Convention in New York on February 13 and 14, 1960. They described themselves as an "Independent Socialists Youth Group asking no commitments from anyone either to socialism or any particular political party."

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist weekly newspaper.

Other signs observed, but not identified with any specific organization were:

"Lumumba's Death Will Not Prevent Death of Imperialism"
"Cuba and Congo. A Common Enemy. Imperialism"

The demonstration which progressed through a cloudburst and a torrential downpour of rain ended at 4:37 p.m. when the demonstrators disbursed and sought their buses which were to have returned for them at 4:30 p.m. The loaded buses eventually departed the vicinity of the White House at 5:05 p.m.

JULY 26 MOVEMENT

Unless otherwise stated the following information was furnished by Lieutenant Thomas Herlihy, Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D. C.:

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[redacted] advised that he and [redacted] arranged for the transportation of the New York people. [redacted] disclosed that their plans called for a termination of the demonstration at 4:30 p.m. following which the people will board their buses for the return trip to New York at 5:00 p.m.

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[redacted] advised that he is in charge of one bus. [redacted] furnished his [redacted] address as [redacted] [redacted] He stated that the participating groups are the July 26 Movement, Young Socialists Alliance, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and some Puerto Ricans.

On July 27, 1960, Mrs. Ruth Brady, Registration Section, Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice, advised that [redacted] registered with the Department of Justice as Co-ordinator, Secretary of Public Relations, and Treasurer, respectively, of the 26th of July Movement.

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b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that he is [redacted] [redacted] disclosed that seven Young Socialists Alliance people from Baltimore, seven from Philadelphia, and a small contingent from New York, were participating in the demonstration.

b6
b7C

[redacted] identified by Lieutenant Herlihy was one of the demonstrators [redacted] was arrested on February 22, 1961, for [redacted] during a demonstration of Puerto Ricans at the White House.

The confidential informant, mentioned above, advised on October 24, 1960, that at a meeting of the Movimiento Libertador De Puerto Rico (MLPR) held on October 16, 1960, [redacted] was named [redacted]

b6
b7C

A characterization of the MLPR is attached to this memorandum. The sources used in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

JULY 26 MOVEMENT

[redacted] advised Lieutenant Herlihy that the purpose of the demonstration was to ask President Kennedy to resume diplomatic relations with Cuba and to persuade the United States Government to let Cubans go back to Cuba freely, without requiring permits. [redacted] in addition advised that each group was headed by a co-ordinator from the various cities and that he, [redacted] of the Washington, D. C., Group. b6 b7C

(~~S~~)(U) A second informant later advised that [redacted] and [redacted] known by him to be [redacted] the July 26 Movement in Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia respectively, were among the demonstrators. b6 b7C

An article which appeared in the February 26, 1961, edition of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" entitled, "White House Picketed By 600 Castro Fans," indicated that [redacted] the Washington, D. C., pickets, a waiter who gave his address as [redacted] stated that the group had no official sponsorship. b6 b7C

MOVIMIENTO LIBERTADOR DE PUERTO RICO (MLPR)
(Liberating Movement of Puerto Rico)

A third source on June 30, 1960, furnished (U) the following information regarding the MLPR:

The MLPR maintains an office and meeting place at [redacted] The space used by the MLPR is listed publicly under two names. [redacted] b7D

The MLPR was organized during the early part of 1959. The MLPR has, for the most part, confined its activity to New York City.

The MLPR has one goal, that is, to achieve for the island of Puerto Rico the status of a nation; completely free, independent and sovereign. The MLPR does not, at this time publicly advocate the use of force or violence to achieve its goal of independence for Puerto Rico, but rather, would cause considerable harm to the Puerto Rican Independence Movement.

However, should the time come when force or violence could successfully achieve the status of a nation for Puerto Rico, the MLPR would not hesitate to advocate and to use force or violence to achieve independence for Puerto Rico.

The MLPR has cooperated closely with leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) and other Puerto Rican Independence Groups.

> The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UN[illegible]D STATES DEPARTMENT OF [illegible]TICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MAR 2 1961

Title: JULY 26 MOVEMENT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA;
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Washington, D. C.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE

-1-97-4196-

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAR 4 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-434328)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-143387)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UPPER MANHATTAN COMMITTEE FOR
EQUAL RIGHTS
IS - C

ReBulet dated 2/7/61; NYlet 1/24/61.

FORMATION

On 10/7/60, [redacted] advised that a (X)(U) [redacted]

b7D

According to the informant, the above group met for the purpose of [redacted] One of those in attendance, [redacted] spoke and emphasized the argument [redacted] He stated that the [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The informant added that [redacted] it was decided that any decisions be held in abeyance until [redacted]

b7D

(X)(U)
[redacted] stated that the following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

b7D

C
3 - Bureau (100-434328)(RM)
(1 - 97-4196)(FPCC)
1 - New York [redacted] (FPCC)(31)
1 - New York (100-143387)(41)

DAR:kog
(5)

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

b3
b7E

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 SDJ/RU 10/5/82~~

~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

309

57 MAR 14 1961

NOT RECORDED
37 MAR 13 1961

~~Classified by SP-8 SDJ/RU~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 10/5/82~~

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] were subsequently identified by the informant as [redacted] and [redacted] respectively. ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] added that during the meeting it was decided that [redacted] should be contacted and asked to cmme to the next meeting. ~~(S)~~ (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised that the above group met on [redacted] [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

According to the informant the following individuals attended the meeting:

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The informant advised that discussion centered around [redacted] and during the discussion, [redacted] [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The informant stated that [redacted] commented that he was [redacted] [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(X)(U)

On [redacted] advised that a meeting of a newly organized group was held at the residence of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised that the following individuals attended the meeting: b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

(X)(U)

[redacted] subsequently identified one of the individuals known as [redacted] The other individual known to [redacted] as set out above has not, as yet, been identified. b6 b7C b7D

(X)(U)

[redacted] further stated that GIBSON gave a talk on his recent visit to Cuba and indicated that the FPCC would [redacted] to the group whenever these facilities are needed. b7D

(X)(U)

[redacted] added that it was decided at the meeting to name the group [redacted] b7D

MEETINGS

Set out below are meetings of the UMCER that have been held subsequent to those set out above. All of these meetings have been reported by [redacted] on dates indicated: b7D

(X)(U)

DATE OF MEETING	DATE REPORTED
11/3/60	11/4/60
11/10/60	11/14/60
11/15/60	11/22/60
11/22/60	11/30/60
11/29/60	11/30/60
12/1/60	12/6/60
12/6/60	12/15/60
1/5/61	1/10/61
1/12/61	1/17/61
1/19/61	1/25/61
1/26/61	1/31/61

In addition to those individuals previously set out the following were reported as attending the meetings listed from 11/4/60 to 1/26/61:

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

OTHER ACTIVITIES

(X)(u)

On 12/15/60, [redacted] advised that the UMCER sponsored a rally held on 12/7/60 at the Royal Manor Ballroom, 157th Street and Broadway, NYC. b7D

The informant advised that approximately 350 people attended and that [redacted] of the rally which was described as a rally for Cuba. b6 b7C

NY 100-143387

According to the informant, the speakers at this rally were:

WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]
RICHARD GIBSON

b6
b7C

CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Set out here in are available characterizations of individuals mentioned in this letter:

[redacted] (X)(U)

On 8/19/53, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a subscriber to the "Natinal Guardian" and [redacted] (X)(U)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] (X)(U)

On 9/13/55, [redacted] advised that [redacted] has attended a closed meeting of the CP held on [redacted] (X)(U)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

The identity of this individual is known to the Bureau (Bufile [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

Subject of closed SM-C case at NYO. Only information in file refers to activity in UNCER.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Subject a closed SM-C case at NYO. Only information in file refers to activity in UMCER.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] b6 b7C

(X)(u)

(On 10/7/60, NY 1086-S advised] that [redacted] was as of October, 1960, [redacted] Washington Heights Section, NY County CP, and a member of the NY County CP Committee.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The identity of this individual is known to the Bureau (BUfile [redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

On 5/8/58, [redacted] [redacted] a self-admitted former member of the Queens County CP from 1952 to 1955, advised that he recalled that [redacted] had done recruiting work for the CP while she was a student at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. (dates not indicated).

[redacted] b6 b7C

Subject of closed SM-C case in NYO. Only information in file pertains to her activity in UMCER.

RICHARD GIBSON

[redacted] b6 b7C

The "New York Times" issue of 11/20/60 contained an article of the FPCC in which it identified GIBSON as a member of the National Executive Committee, FPCC and [redacted] as a member of the Executive Board. NY Chapter, FPCC.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(X)(X)(X) (U)

(On 11/22/60, [redacted] advised] that [redacted] was a speaker at a public rally sponsored by the FPCC and held on [redacted] and was introduced as [redacted] of the Liberation Committee for Africa. (LCA).

Concerning the LCA, the NYO has recently opened a case on this organization described as a Negro nationalistic organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] (X)(u)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] has reported that [redacted] was a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" during 1953, 1956, and 1959. ~~(C)~~ (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Subject of a closed SM-C case in NYO which reflects only information pertaining to his activities in the UMCER.

[redacted] (X)(u)

b6
b7C
b7D

On 9/23/54, [redacted] advised that at a meeting of the NY State CP Youth held on 9/20/59, [redacted] was announced as a member of the NY State CP Youth Commission in charge of student activities. ~~(C)~~ (U)

WILLIAM WORTHY

The 6/10/59 issue of the "New York Daily Mirror" contained an article on page 6 that stated in part the US Court of Appeals on 6/9/59 upheld the right of the State Department to deny passports to Americans to travel to Red China and other areas it regarded as potential trouble areas. It said the ruling was handed down in the case of WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr., a newsman who had defied the State Department travel restrictions and visited Red China in 1956 and Hungary in 1957, and was denied renewal of his passport when he refused to abide by restrictions against travel in these countries.

Characterizations of the FPCC, "National Guardian", the 26th of July Movement, the 21st of March Movement, and the Workers World Party are attached hereto. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRESENT STATUS OF UMCER

b7D

(On 2/21/61, [redacted] advised) (X)(U) that the subject organization was, as of 2/16/61, still in existence.

RECOMMENDATION

The main efforts of the UMCER appear to be directed toward assisting in such movements that support CASTRO, agitate for the independence of various African nations and recently giving support in the fight to desegregate lunch counters in the South.

Such objectives as set out above have received support and sympathy from the CP but the NYO has not received information to indicate the UMCER was the object of any infiltration effort by the CP.

It is therefore felt that a cominfil investigation of the UMCER is not warranted at this time.

The NYO will pleace this case in a closed status, but will remain alert to any information to indicate that the CP, USA has initiated efforts to infiltrate the UMCER at which time this case will be reopened for purposes of determing the extent of such Communist infiltration.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960 edition of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, carried a full page advertisement captioned "What is Really Happening in Cuba?". The article maintained that the United States press has made certain charges against Cuba which are not true and the Fair Play For Cuba Committee was organized to tell the truth about Cuba in the interest of fair play. The advertisement closes with a note which states "This public appeal for Fair Play For Cuba has the support of a group of thinking individuals holding a variety of political persuasions, representing no one but themselves, linked here by a single common concern for the over riding principle of justice which is always at issue, whenever partisan interests clash with simple truth."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

> "National Guardian
>
> "1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
> (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JULY 26 MOVEMENT

The July 26 Movement was founded by FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, Prime Minister of Cuba, who led an unsuccessful attack on Moncada Barracks, Santiago, Cuba, on July 26, 1953, the date from which this organization took its name.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MOVIMIENTO 21 DE MARZO
(21st of March Movement)

A confidential source on March 24, 1960, advised that the Marzo 21st Group was formed on March 23, 1960, as the result of a merger of two Puerto Rican pro-independence groups in New York City. It was planned that the Marzo 21st Group would formulate new plans to achieve and bring about independence for Puerto Rico.

A second confidential source advised on April 26, 1960, that the Marzo 21st Group was publicly introduced on April 17, 1960, and welcomed as members individuals who were interested in working for the independence of Puerto Rico.

The first confidential source on May 13, 1960, advised that the Marzo 21st Group aims to achieve independence for Puerto Rico by any means available, including revolution.

On June 1, 1960, the first confidential source furnished a communication of the organization bearing the slogan, "Revolution, only solution."

The first confidential source stated on May 18, 1960, that the formal name of the Marzo 21st Group is Movimiento 21 de Marzo.

The first confidential source advised that as of May 28, 1960, [redacted] b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member [redacted]

b6
b7C

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates the unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party with headquarters located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/2/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA [redacted]

b3
b7E

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
(OO: New York)

Remyairtel, dated 2/28/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of letterhead memorandum. One copy is furnished New York for information, and one copy to U. S. Customs, Miami, inasmuch as the latter office may have a possible interest in the matter.

TAMPA

Will conduct investigation to identify (FNU) [redacted] and keep Bureau advised of pertinent developments.

b6
b7C

P

ENCLOSURE

③ - Bureau (Encl 9) (AM-RM)
2 - New York [redacted] (Encl 1) (Info) (RM)
3 - Tampa [redacted]
SWJ:dmp
(8)

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Copy to: [redacted]
by routin
Date 3/8/61 by

REC- 55

97-4196-371

EX 109

13 MAR 8 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/5/82 BY SP-8 BJW/RUR

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

50 MAR 13 1961

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

TAMPA, FLORIDA
March 2, 1961

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

[redacted] furnished information to the Tampa Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which he thought should be brought to the attention of the FBI and other government agencies.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that he has [redacted] [redacted] He said that during the last few days, a man he knows only as (FNU) [redacted] has attempted [redacted] advised that [redacted] related to him that recently at a meeting held at a local church in the Palma Ceia area of Tampa (presumably [redacted] it was decided among those present that they would [redacted] [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] stated that [redacted] was very anti-American in this statements, and that as a result [redacted] [redacted] said that for this reason the negotiations broke up and he was unable to obtain further information concerning [redacted] and his activities. [redacted] advised that if he obtains further information, he will immediately notify the FBI

b6
b7C
b7D

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97-4196-371

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 10/5/82 BY SP-8 BTD/cw

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

FBI

Date: 2/28/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

REC-55

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b3 b6 b7C b7E

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE [redacted]

SUBJECT: JOSEPH LENCER;
DAPHNE LENCER
IS - CUBA; RA - CUBA

Re Miami airtel dated 12/29/60, captioned "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, IS - Cuba; RA - CUBA. OO: New York".

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above. Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the New York Office inasmuch as they are office of origin in the above referenced case. A copy of this memorandum is being furnished for the information of the Miami Office inasmuch as that office has a continuing interest in this matter. Copies of this memorandum are being furnished San Francisco inasmuch as some of the information furnished therein was received from San Francisco informants.

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information furnished by [redacted] who is a highly sensitive source and whose continuing effectiveness might be jeopardized by indiscriminate release of information furnished by this source, and also because it contains information furnished by Miami PSI [redacted] an informant of continuing value, whose identity might be jeopardized by indiscriminate release of information furnished by him. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6 b7C b7D

Source Number One mentioned in attached letterhead memorandum is Miami PSI (under development) [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

[redacted]

(U)

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
[redacted]
1 - Miami [redacted] (RM) (Info)
2 - New York [redacted] (Enc. 3) (RM)
2 - San Francisco [redacted]
[redacted] JOSEPH LENCER)
1 - Jacksonville
WOC:ldp
(9)

97-4196-372

EX 109 REC-55 MAR 1 1961

Copy to:

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~CLASS. BY 58-8 [illegible] 10/6/82~~

Approved: DKB Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DATE OF REVIEW OADR

~~SECRET~~

INT. SEC.

63 MAR 15 1961

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~

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b7E

[redacted]

[redacted] as reflected in referenced Miami airtel. The second source mentioned in attached memorandum is [redacted]

[redacted] The third source mentioned in attached memorandum is [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

The investigation conducted in this matter was made by SA EDWIN H. DUFF, II, at Daytona Beach, Florida.

No further action is being taken in connection with this matter by the Jacksonville Office inasmuch as there is no indication that the subject is in violation of the Registration Act.

~~SECRET~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Jacksonville, Florida
February 28, 1961

JOSEPH LENCER;
DAPHNE LENCER
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference is made to Miami memorandum dated December 29, 1960, captioned "THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA; REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA".

A source with whom there has been insufficient contact to judge his reliability, but who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on December 23, 1960, that Jay Lencer and Mrs. J Lencer, Daytona Beach, Florida, had made arrangements for a Christmas tour of Cuba on Cubana Airlines, the tour being sponsored by The Fair Play for Cuba Committee. (X)(U) Mrs. JAY Lencer J Lencer

On May 5, 1960, the records of the Office of Supervisor of Registration, Volusia County, Deland, Florida, disclosed that Joseph Lencer, who is possibly identical with Jay Lencer, mentioned above, residence Route 1, Box 85, Mission City, Florida, was a registered voter of Volusia County. At time of registration, Lencer furnished date of birth as October 3, 1891, place of birth as Roumania, and indicated that he was a naturalized American citizen, having been naturalized in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, District Court on January 12, 1922. He was issued naturalization certificate number 1589842. His occupation was indicated as retired and a change of address disclosed present residence as 625 Vera Street, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Mr & Mrs

On May 19, 1960, [redacted] advised that Lencer and his wife were well known to them as next door neighbors for a period of approximately one year. They indicated that Lencer was quite outspoken and strongly criticized the British and Secretary of State Dulles. They indicated that he was always trying to "down grade" various United States officials. They advised that Lencer was a subscriber to the "National Guardian" and on one occasion had resided at 430 Burleigh Avenue, Holly Hill, Florida. [redacted] advised that

b6 b7C

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~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/dlc 10/6/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~
~~SECRET~~

(U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE
97-4196-372

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

while Lencer was retired, he performed watch repair work in a small shop behind the house.

[redacted] indicated that Lencer and his wife had few outside activities and spent the majority of their time listening to radio or television.

b6
b7C

A description of Lencer as furnished by [redacted] [redacted] is as follows:

Color	White
Sex	Male
Age	Approximately 65
Height	5' 3"
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Gray
Previous Occupation	Watch maker, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a period of 18 years prior to retirement.

During April, 1960, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Joseph Lencer, 625 Vera Street, Daytona Beach, Florida, was a subscriber to the magazine "China Reconstructs" during 1959 and 1960~~(S)~~ (U)

A third source, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, has advised that the magazine "China Reconstructs" is an English language publication from Peking, China, and is highly pro-Chinese Communist in its contents.

The Committee on Unamerican Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., 85th Congress, First Session, House Document Number 226, "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published May 14, 1951, page 105, notes that the NATIONAL GUARDIAN

> "1. Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly. ***Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."
> "(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell', August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

JOSEPH LENCER; DAPHNE LENCER
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On February 9, 1961, W. R. Billingsley, 1015 Ridgewood Avenue, Holly Hill, Florida, a retired former Deputy Sheriff in Volusia County, Florida, advised Lencer and his wife, DAPHNE, well known to him as Lencer and his wife had rented Billingsley's home for four months during 1954. According to Billingsley, Lencer is a Roumanian by birth, while his wife, Daphne, is from England. Lencer came to Florida around 1954 from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after retiring as a watch maker. He allegedly lived in Philadelphia for about thirty years before coming to Florida.

Billingsley advised that Lencer moved from Daytona Beach to Mission City, Florida, and worked for a while there as a watch maker. In about 1959 Lencer and his wife sold their home in Mission City and purchased a home at 625 Vera Street, Daytona Beach, Florida, where they now reside.

Billingsley said Lencer told him he and his wife took a two months tour of Mexico during 1960 and also told him that they were planning to take a trip to Cuba around Christmas time, 1960.

Billingsley said he talked with Lencer around January 15, 1961, and Lencer told him that he and his wife had taken a tour of Cuba and that they had been treated very well by Cubans.

Billingsley said in his opinion Lencer and his wife are "crackpots" in that they are always talking about the world political situation and are criticizing the United States policies toward Cuba.

Billingsley said he has frequent contacts with Lencer and his wife and to the best of his knowledge they do not belong to any organizations. He said they seem to limit their activity to talk among their friends and associates.

Billingsley made available a copy of the Daytona Beach Evening News, edition of February 7, 1961, which carried the following letter which Lencer told Billingsley he had written to the newspaper:

> "Visit to Cuba
>
> "I spent the Christmas vacation in Havana, where I visited some friends, who now live in one of the new housing developments built around the city by the Castro government to relieve the acute housing shortage. My friends used to pay 40 pesos a month for a cramped two room apartment. Now they live in a modern two bedroom house with tiled floors

throughout, complete bathroom and kitchen. They bought this attractive house and are paying it off at the rate of 16 pesos a month. The government does not charge interest on the principal, and if their income increases they can pay it off sooner. I found that the Cuban people are very friendly to Americans; they are very proud of the progress made in Cuba since the revolution. I did not meet anyone who didn't like Castro. He appears to be a beloved leader, determined to raise the standard of living, and the health and education of the working people. New schools and hospitals are being built all over Cuba. I heard the charge that anti-Castro agents are obtaining help from the U. S. to make bombs, which were set off in stores and public places. The explosions kill and injure innocent people, like the one that injured 16 people including several children in a crowded department store just before Christmas. The Cubans want to be left alone by the U. S. so that they can endeavor to make a good life for all their people without war.

J. L.

Daytona Beach."

PROPERTY OF THE FBI- This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which it is loaned.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3-8-61

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

✓ mwj

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted] b3 b7E

[illegible]A/HOE

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA-CUBA
IS-CUBA
(OO:NY)

Rerep SA ANDREW J. SHANNON dated 3-6-61, at WDC.

On 3-6-61, Mrs. ULDA ELDRED, Registration Section, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, advised SA ANDREW J. SHANNON that the FPCC was not registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. She also advised that [redacted] was not registered as an agent of the FPCC. A b6 b7C

Mrs. ELDRED stated she believed [redacted] had talked to NATHAN LE~~V~~NVIN, Chief, Registration Section, re subject organization. b6 b7C

Mr. LENVIN is out of town until 3-10-61. He will be contacted upon his return re his conversation with [redacted] regarding subject organization. b6 b7C

REC-61 97-4196-373

P
③ - Bureau
2 - New York [redacted] (RM) b3 b7E
1 - WFO [redacted]

EX-114

3 MAR 9 1961

AJS:ctw
(6)

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

309 ~~621~~

57 MAR 13 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/6/82 BY SP-8 BJS/[illegible]

Approved: ____________________ Sent ________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (97-4196)

DATE: March 7, 1961

FROM : SAC, Detroit (100-6704)

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
IS - CUBA; RA - CUBA
(00 - New York)

Photo

CC TO: C.S.C. ... C.P.G.
REQ. REC'D. 7-28
AUG 23 1966
ANS. BY [redacted]

b6 b7C

Re Miami airtel to the Director, dated December 29, 1960, captioned as above. (U)

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are seven copies and to New York two copies of a letterhead memorandum on [redacted] (U)

b6 b7C

The letterhead memorandum enclosed with referenced airtel indicated that [redacted] was listed as one of the persons who went to Cuba on the tour sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. [redacted] reportedly departed Miami, Florida, on Cuban Airlines Flight 803B on December 23, 1960. (U)

b6 b7C

The Sources listed on the enclosed letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

DE T-1 is [redacted]
DE T-2 is
DE T-3 is
DE T-4 is

b6 b7C b7D

~~C~~ (U)

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since information furnished by the Sources could result in the identification of Informants of continuing value. (U)

No further action is being taken at this time by Detroit. (U)

EXTENDED BY 6338
REASON FOR
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF
DECLASSIFICATION 3-2-81

Based on [illegible] review [illegible] appeal

C
3 - Bureau (Encls. 7)(REGISTERED)(AM)
2 - New York (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)(AM)
2 - Detroit
[redacted] C [redacted]

b3 b7E

RSB:jpk
(7)

REC- 9
EX 1
97-4196-374
MAR 9 1961

1 Xerox - Coast Guard per request 5/27/63

ENCLOSURE
50 MAR 15 1961
NAT. INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Detroit, Michigan
March 7, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated December 29, 1960, at Miami, Florida, captioned "The Fair Play For Cuba Committee; Internal Security - Cuba; Registration Act - Cuba". U

DE T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 16, 1956, that [redacted] [redacted] not further identified, was [redacted] [redacted] (FOR) ~~C~~ (U) b6 b7C

DE T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 10, 1956, that [redacted] [redacted] ~~C~~ (U) b6 b7C

DE T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 7, 1958, furnished a flyer announcing a "Protest Meeting to Ban H-Bombs and Withdraw Troops" to be held August 9, 1958, also a letter requesting a "Peace Walk" to be held in connection with the 1958 Labor Day Parade at Detroit. Both the protest meeting and the peace walk were sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Peace Action Committee and Young Socialist Club of Wayne County. [redacted] was a signer of the flyer and the letter. ~~C~~ (U) b6 b7C

DE T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past: ~~C~~ (U)

1. Advised on August 12, 1958, that [redacted] on August 9, 1958, attended a "Protest Meeting in Commemoration of Hiroshima Day" at St. Luke's Methodist Church, 13428 McDougall, Detroit, sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Peace Action Committee, and Young Socialist Club of Wayne County. ~~C~~ (U) b6 b7C

2. Advised that the Detroit Peace Action Committee (DPAC) was organized by the [redacted] [redacted] and by members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation for the stated purpose of planning a "Peace Walk" to be held on Labor Day. The Executive Committee ~~C~~ (U) b6 b7C

~~CLASSIFIED BY 6383 [illegible] Revd 12-6-80~~
~~EXTENDED BY [illegible]~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION [illegible]~~
~~FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~
~~DECLASSIFICATION 3-7-81~~
[illegible] appeal pages 1,2 only

97-4196-374

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

b6
b7C

consisted of [redacted] [redacted] Publicity. [redacted] According to the Source, all of the above people are members of the FOR, except [redacted] a member of the Socialist Workers Party. ~~S~~ (U)

3. Advised on October 31, 1958, that the Detroit Peace Action Committee apparently has not functioned since the "Peace Walk" on September 1, 1958, which consisted of the "Peace Walkers" falling in and walking at the end of the regular Labor Day Parade in Detroit, Michigan. The Informant explained that prior to September 1, 1958, [redacted] a member of the Detroit Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), and a member of the above committee, had reported to the Branch that they did not care what happened to this committee after the Labor Day Parade, September 1, 1958, because the "pacifists" were afraid of police intervention if the group fell in and marched at the end of the Labor Day Parade. Informant also reported that the "pacifists", who made up the committee, felt that the action was unnecessary because the United States Government, just prior to September 1, 1958, had also called for the banning of atomic explosions under certain conditions. However, part of the committee, bolstered and urged by the SWP members, did parade on September 1, 1958. Since that time, the committee's name has not been mentioned within the SWP circle and the Informant presumed the committee to be dead. ~~S~~ (U)

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b7C

For additional information concerning the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Young Socialist Club of Wayne County, refer to the attached appendix. U

Sources could not furnish information regarding the recent activities of [redacted] U

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. U

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (FOR)

[redacted] in the summer of 1942 furnished a booklet entitled "What Is the Fellowship of Reconciliation?" This booklet sets out that the Fellowship of Reconciliation originated in England and extended to the United States in 1915 as a movement of Christian protest against war and faith for a better way than violence for the solution of all conflict. According to the booklet, the members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation refuse to participate in any war or to sanction military preparation. They work to abolish war and to foster good will among nations, races, and classes.

b6
b7C

A Source advised in 1948 that the Fellowship of Reconciliation is an interracial Pacifist type of organization dominated by racial rather than political motives. It strives to solve the world's problems through the use of peaceful methods rather than by force and also strives to eliminate racial discrimination.

97-4196-374

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST CLUB OF WAYNE COUNTY (YSC)
Also Known As, Wayne University Young
Socialist Club; Wayne Young Socialist
Club; Young Socialist Club

A Source advised in 1955, 1956, and 1957 that the Young Socialist Club of Wayne County, also known as Wayne University Young Socialist Club, Wayne Young Socialist Club, and Young Socialist Club (YSC) was organized on the campus of the Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, in the fall of 1954 through the efforts of the Detroit Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP). As a result of the University's action in banning the YSC from the campus in the spring of 1956, the YSC adopted the name Young Socialist Club of Wayne County and continued to function by using the facilities of the SWP for its headquarters.

This Source advised that the YSC has been controlled and directed by members of the SWP from its inception to the present time. The purpose of the YSC was to afford the SWP an opportunity to make contacts, recruit members into the SWP, and spread propaganda among the students and other young people.

The constitution of the YSC states its purpose "shall be to unite young students, workers, and members of minority groups who wish to build and participate in an independent, militant, socialist group. It shall engage in a broad program of political, educational, and social activities, bringing socialist ideas to young people in an atmosphere of free and open discussion."

Another Source advised on August 20, 1958, that the YSC was officially dissolved on August 18, 1958, as a tactical move by the youth fraction of the Detroit Branch SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

97-4196-374

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196) DATE: 3/8/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA-CUBA

Re NY airtel, 1/6/61 and reBulet, 1/11/61.

A review of the NY files and of information furnished by other field divisions with respect to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and Cuban activities, reflect that the following persons are former Cuban Government officials, who might be in a position to furnish information about direct Cuban Government support to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in view of their former positions with the Cuban Government ~~(C)~~ (U)

1. Dr. RAUL CHIBAS, 30 West 60th Street, NYC. Former Treasurer of the Cuban Rebel Army.
2. [redacted] Washington, D.C. [redacted] b6 b7C
3. [redacted] New York City. [redacted] (U) ~~(C)~~
4. [redacted] San Juan, Puerto Rico. [redacted]
5. [redacted] New York City. [redacted]
6. [redacted] believed to be living in Miami, Florida. [redacted] [redacted]

97-4196-375

REC-9

2 - Bureau (97-4196)
2 - Miami
1 - New York [redacted] b3 b7E

MAR 9 1961

JJC:ad
(5)

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTD/RLS 10/6/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW DADR~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NAT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

52 MAR 15 1961

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b6
b7C

Of these, [redacted] CHIBAS, and [redacted] have been interviewed, but advised that they were not aware of any direct financial support on the part of the Cuban Government to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee ~~(C)~~ (U)

A lead has been set forth for the Miami Division to attempt to locate and interview [redacted] and NY is attempting to arrange an interview of [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

The Bureau will be advised of the results of the interviews and in the event additional former Cuban officials, who may be in a position to assist in this matter, are noted by the NYO, the Bureau will be advised of the contemplated interview of these persons. ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196) MAR 8 1961

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted] b3 b7E

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO:NY)

ReNYteletype to Bureau and WFO dated 2/20/61; PHairtel to Bureau dated 2/21/61 and WFOairtel to Bureau dated 2/25/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Two (2) copies are also enclosed for New York (Office of Origin) as well as single copies for the information of the Newark, Philadelphia and Baltimore Divisions.

Informants used in the memorandum are ~~(S)~~ (U)
NY 3037-S*, first informant.
[redacted] PSI (under development), second informant. (U) b6 b7C b7D

SAs JOHN G. GOEDTEL, DONALD HOETING, JOSEPH E. SCULLY and JOHN L. SPURGERS, JR., observed the demonstrators assemble in Lafayette Square Park at 1:30 p.m.

SAs ANDREW J. SHANNON, JOSEPH E. KELLER and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR., observed the buses arrive at the Lincoln Memorial.

All of the above Agents observed the buses arrive at the White House at 3:45 p.m. and the following demonstration by the combined group.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

C. Wick

EX 101

③ - Bureau (Enc. 9)
1 - Baltimore (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - New York [redacted] (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia [redacted] (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - WFO

REC- 22

97-4196-378

MAR 8 1961

b3 b7E

CLASS. BY ~~SP-8 RTJ/ALE 10/6/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

AJS:rr
(9)
AIRTEL

ENCLOSURE

Copy to [redacted] by routing slip for info.
Date 3/9/61 by

b3 b7E

NAT. INT. SEC.

51 MAR 14 1961

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

b3
b7E

The following additional cars bearing NY license tags were observed to arrive at the Lincoln Memorial with the 5 NJ and 3 NY buses:

7Z9080, a 1961 gray Corvair; 8L8659, a 1956 red and white Ford; 4L303, 1960 Buick; 5K8497, 1956 red and white Pontiac.

The following 3 additional cars bearing NY licenses were observed leaving WDC following one of the above-mentioned buses:

RS8915; 2K9267, 1958 Chevrolet; 5L4843, 1959 Chevrolet.

The following automobiles bearing NJ license tags arrived in the vicinity of the White House and the occupants were observed to join the group assembled in Lafayette Square Park:

EBA838, BNT792, EBW924, FDY501, CDI232, AI0792, EYH845, BRZ748, and EMN991.

The NY and NK Offices have been requested to identify the owners of the above-mentioned NY and NJ automobiles whose occupants were observed to join the demonstrators at the Lincoln Memorial and White House on 2/25/61, under the caption of "JULY 26 MOVEMENT; IS - CUBA, RA - CUBA," [redacted] and thereafter handle the information obtained under appropriate captions.

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b7E

Information concerning the July 26 Movement and the Young Socialist Alliance will be furnished interested offices by separate communications.

Photographs taken by AL BOYD, Protective Research, White House, when made available to WFO, will be furnished interested offices under the July 26 Movement caption.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since the data furnished by informants could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UN[illegible]D STATES DEPARTMENT OF J[illegible]TICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D.C.

MAR 8 1961

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On February 13, 1961, an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the July 26 Movement would picket in Washington, D.C., on February 25, 1961, and that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and others might participate. (~~S~~)(U)

It should be noted that on July 26, 1953, the present Prime Minister of Cuba Fidel Castro led an unsuccessful attack against the Moncada Barracks in Cuba. It is from this attack that the July 26 Movement has taken its name. This organization was utilized by Castro to bring about the overthrow of the Cuban Government of Fulgencio Batista on January 1, 1959.

The FPCC has its headquarters in New York City. On January 10, 1961, Doctor Charles A. Santos Buch, a former self-admitted member of the FPCC, advised that the FPCC published an advertisement in "The New York Times" on April 6, 1960, which article claimed that American newspapers were misrepresenting information regarding the Cuban Government and not publishing the truth. Doctor Buch also advised that on April 5, 1960, $3,500 of Cuban Government funds were obtained from Raul Roa, Jr., a member of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations, New York City, to help pay for part of the advertising costs of the article which appeared on April 6, 1960, in "The New York Times" under the sponsorship of the FPCC.

On February 23, 1961, [redacted] Suburban Transit Corporation, New Brunswick, New Jersey, advised that his company was chartered by the July 26 Movement to provide buses for a trip to Washington, D.C., on February 25, 1961. The first stop in Washington, D.C., was to be the Lincoln Memorial following which they would go to the White House. b6 b7C

On February 25, 1961, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SAs of the FBI) observed many individuals

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ON 10/6/82

97-4196-318

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

wearing Cuban flags in their lapels, commence to assemble at 1:30 p.m. opposite the White House in Lafayette Square Park on Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Many of these people possessed signs, some of which read as follows:

> "Hands Off Cuba - M 26 July"
> "July 26 Movement Demand_ Right to Return to Cuba"
> "Let Americans See Full Integration in Cuba - July 26 Movement"
> "Cuba Welcomes Americans Regardless of Color - M 26 July"
> "Our Country Has The Right to Determine Its Own Destiny - M 26 July"

At 3:45 p.m. on the same date, SAs of the FBI observed five Suburban Transit Corporation buses, bearing New Jersey license tags and three Jamaica Buses, Incorporated, bearing New York license tags, arrive and stop in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue bedecked with July 26 banners and Cuban flags.

The occupants of the buses alighted in front of the White House where they were joined by the group which was previously assembled in Lafayette Square Park.

It should be noted that the above-described buses, prior to arriving at the White House, were observed by SAs of the FBI to stop at the Lincoln Memorial where the passengers alighted and conducted a wreath laying ceremony.

The buses departed the Lincoln Memorial for the White House and as stated, at 3:45 p.m. the combined group began an orderly demonstration in front of the White House.

Concerning the demonstration, SAs of the FBI observed as follows:

The line of demonstrators was preceded by two individuals carrying an American flag. They were followed by other demonstrators wearing Cuban flags or carrying signs, some of which read as follows:

"We Demand Right to Return to Cuba - July 26 Movement, Philadelphia"
"Latin America is in Need of Social Reform. We Strive For It. M 26 Hoboken, New Jersey"
"What Kind of Democracy is This. M 26 Newark"
"Hands Off Cuba. Fair Play for Cuba Committee"
"Restore Diplomatic Relations. Fair Play for Cuba Committee"
"End CIA Conspiracy. Fair Play for Cuba Committee"
"Young Socialist Alliance of Baltimore"
"Resume Diplomatic Relations with Cuba - ADVANCE"
"See Cuba but Yankee Says No. Fair Play for Cuba Committee".

Some of the FPCC signs were identified with the FPCC groups from Philadelphia and New York.

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) has headquarters at 45 East 7th Street, New York, New York. It was originally formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left Socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article appearing in the May 22, 1960, edition of "The Worker" indicated that ADVANCE held a Founding Convention in New York on February 13 and 14, 1960. They described themselves as an "Independent Socialist Youth Group asking no commitments from anyone either to socialism or any particular political party."

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist weekly newspaper.

Other signs observed during the demonstration, but not identified with any specific organization were:

"Lumumba's Death Will Not Prevent Death of Imperialism"
"Cuba and Congo. A Common Enemy. Imperialism"

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The demonstration which progressed through a cloudburst and a torrential downpour of rain ended at 4:37 p.m. when the demonstrators disbursed and sought their buses which were to have returned for them at 4:30 p.m. The loaded buses departed the vicinity of the White House at 5:05 p.m.

Unless otherwise stated, the following information was furnished by Lieutenant Thomas Herlihy, Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D.C.:

[redacted] advised that he and [redacted] arranged for the transportation of the New York people. [redacted] desclosed that their plans called for a termination of the demonstration at 4:30 p.m. following which the people will board their buses for the return trip to New York at 5:00 p.m. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that he is in charge of one bus. [redacted] furnished his [redacted] address as [redacted] [redacted] He stated that the participating groups are the July 26 Movement, Young Socialist Alliance, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and some Puerto Ricans. b6 b7C

On July 27, 1960, Mrs. Ruth Brady, Registration Section, Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice, advised that [redacted] registered with the Department of Justice as Co-ordinator, Secretary of Public Relations, and Treasurer, respectively, of the 26th of July Movement. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that he is [redacted] [redacted] disclosed that seven Young Socialist Alliance people from Baltimore, seven from Philadelphia, and a small contingent from New York, were participating in the demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that the purpose of the demonstration was to ask President Kennedy to resume diplomatic relations with Cuba and to persuade the United States Government to let Cubans go back to Cuba freely, without requiring permits. [redacted] in addition advised that each group was headed by a co-ordinator from the various cities and that he, [redacted] of the Washington, D.C., group. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE [redacted]

b6
b7C

(U) A second informant later advised that [redacted] and [redacted] known by him to be [redacted] the July 26 Movement in Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia respectively, were among the demonstrators.

An article which appeared in the February 26, 1961, edition of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" entitled, "White House Picketed by 600 Castro Fans," indicated that [redacted] the Washington, D.C. pickets, a waiter who gave his address as [redacted] stated that the group had no official sponsorship.

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b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNI[illegible]D STATES DEPARTMENT OF J[illegible]TICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D.C.

March 8, 1961

Title: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

Character: REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Washington, D.C.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past

97-4196-378

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5-24 (Rev. 11-12-58)

Orig. & 9 - Detroit
1 - Charlotte
1 - Mr. Rosack

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) b6 b7C

100-16-16
97-4196

March 2, 1961 (~~S~~)(U)

[redacted]

Special Agent in Charge, Detroit

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP
Detroit file - 100-1334

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA (~~S~~)(U)

Dear Sir:

b7D

There are being transmit[redacted]ith copies of reports of Bureau Confidential Informant # ________________, at Detroit, Michigan, dated as follows: (~~C~~)

2-11-61. (~~C~~) (U)

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/RLL 10/6/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW DADR~~

These reports have been and are being obtained from a strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis of the information contained therein should be made in an extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal the source of the information or the possible identity of the informant. The substance of this material should not be included in an investigative report or made available to unauthorized individuals or outside agencies unless paraphrased in such a way that the identity of the informant and the source of the information will not be disclosed. It is imperative that this procedure be closely followed. (U) (~~C~~)

You are instructed to consider the contents of these reports for intelligence purposes and not as possible evidence. Conduct appropriate investigation in those instances where you feel the reported matter or the reported material along with information already available to your office warrants the same. When pertinent, information from these reports should be disseminated and characterized as emanating from a source of "unknown reliability."

1 - Detroit (YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE)
1 - Charlotte (ROBERT F. WILLIAMS)(ENC. 1)

[redacted] (~~C~~) (U)

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - 100-16-16 (SWP) (~~S~~)(U)
1 - 97-4196 (FPCC)
1 - 100-427226 (YSA)
1 - 100-387728 (R.F. WILLIAMS) TPR:cea (11)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

97-4196

NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 6 1961

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
MAR 6 - 1961
MAILED

(~~S~~)(U)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT ☐

50 MAR 13 1961

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF class DATE 4-13-82 sms

Class. & Ext. By 3-1-82
Reason-FCIM
Date of Review 3-1-92

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted]

Cotter
Harrell

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SAC, San Francisco ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *3/6/61*

Director, FBI

~~CLASS. BY SP-8 [illegible]~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW DADR~~

[redacted] (S)(u)

(S)(u)

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Reurlet 2/20/61 requesting permission to conduct additional investigation regarding captioned subjects who are both students at the University of California. You further requested that the Bureau authorize their interviews. (S)(u)

[redacted]
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You are authorized to conduct additional investigation of the subjects to be conducted in accordance with instructions set forth in Section 87 D, pages 24 and 25, Manual of Instructions. Contact established sources at the University of California and Cuban sources in the San Francisco area who may have information indicative of pro-Cuban or communist activities on the part of the captioned subjects. (S)(u)

Conduct no interviews of personnel at the University of California except those considered established sources. Should additional interview be desired, submit your observations as to the necessity for the interview with background and results of indices check regarding the person to be interviewed.

Bufiles contain no identifiable information regarding subjects. Your investigation to date has been inadequate for a determination of the advisability of interviewing subjects. After completion of above investigation, resubmit your recommendations by separate letters under the individual captions requesting authority for interview.

Any information obtained during the course of these investigations pertinent to your coverage of activities of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee should be submitted in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination. 97-4196-

ORIGINAL FILED IN

YELLOW DUPLICATE
MAR 6 - 1961
MAILED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RECORDED
174 MAR 8 1961

1 - 97-4196 (Fair Play for Cuba Committee)

ERH:gp 5 309
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Letter to San Francisco
Re: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NOTE:

San Francisco has furnished information received from Immigration and Naturalization Service indicating subjects are active in Fair Play for Cuba Committee and are pro-Cuban in their sympathies and activity. [redacted] a Columbian citizen, recently visited Mexico carrying with him a letter of recommendation to Cuban Government officials endorsing him as a communist and friend of Cuba. This letter had been furnished by subject, [redacted] (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Bly
- 1 - Mullins

SAC, New York

March 6, 1961

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA
Bufile 97-4196
NY File [redacted]

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 100-3-104
NY File 100-129802

~~CLASSIFIED BY 6076 u rh 18.b~~
~~EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2~~
~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE~~
~~11-29-78~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/GCL (JFK)
ON 6/18/98

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) BY DC DATE 2/6/92~~

Re Chicago letter 2/15/61 entitled "Communist Party, USA, Counterintelligence Program, Internal Security - C."

Bureau agrees that suggestions contained in relet have merit and that consideration should be given to them in the future. It is pointed out, however, that at the present time the most important figure in the FPCC, Robert Taber, is hiding out in Cuba and that he possibly does not plan to return to the U. S. It is further noted that the internal squabbling between the SWP and CP factions in the FPCC has already reached a fever pitch and that, at this time, added fuel to the flame is not necessary.

In this regard, Chicago should refer to its letter 2/14/61 concerning the FPCC in which information received from [redacted] national CP functionary, was reported by CG 5824-S*. [redacted] is quoted therein as stating the CP has not given up on the FPCC even though the FPCC has been captured by the SWP. [redacted] is further quoted as stating he is writing to the Cuban CP concerning the situation and informing Cuban CP that Richard Gibson, head of the FPCC's New York chapter, cannot be trusted and no money should be sent to him. ~~(C)~~(u)

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In addition, it is noted that the SISS has been holding hearings concerning the FPCC and that a hearing is tentatively scheduled for Chicago. The SISS is well aware of the SWP and CP influences in the FPCC and undoubtedly will exploit this information during its hearings. For the information of Chicago,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

97-4196-

2 - Chicago (100-374554)

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DATE OF REVIEW

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MAR 6 1961

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17 MAR 8 1961

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

ORIGINAL FILE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the Department also is considering prosecutive action against the FPCC for failure to register and has indicated it possibly will go ahead with prosecution if corroboration of Dr. Charles Buch's testimony concerning the subsidization of the Committee by the Cuban Government can be obtained. New York is conducting intensive investigation to develop such.

In view of the foregoing, Bureau does not feel that a sustained counterintelligence program, as suggested by Chicago, would be desirable now. Suggestions of New York will be considered, however, if New York has strong reasons not known to the Bureau for instituting such a program.

NOTE:

Chicago has very active chapter of FPCC in its area and has pointed out the inconsistency of the FPCC leader in Chicago, who is a communist, accepting SWP forces in the FPCC. Other inconsistencies were noted such as lack of Negro representation on FPCC (Richard Gibson, however, is a Negro) and failure to bring the broad mass of liberals into the FPCC. At this time, there is squabbling between the CP and SWP forces within the FPCC throughout the U. S. and they are doing a very effective job of disrupting FPCC activities already. In addition, FPCC has no real leader at the present time and no one is setting any positive policy as to FPCC action now. In effect, the FPCC is just about as disorganized as possible at this time.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-114 71- 76-379

REC-4

March 3, 1961

[redacted]

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Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of February 22, 1961, with enclosures, and the interest which prompted you to communicate with me on this occasion is indeed appreciated.

While I do wish it were possible to be of assistance to you, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. Please do not infer either that we do or that we do not have data in our files relating to the subjects of your inquiry. Also, I can offer no suggestion as to what procedures you should follow in connection with receiving the publications you mentioned. However, your communication and the material you furnished will be made a matter of record with this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 27
MAR - 6 1961
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAR 3 5 07 PM '61

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of the correspondent. Bufiles reflect that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is the subject of a current Internal Security and Registration Act by the Bureau. The Independent has been characterized as anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic and [redacted] was investigated by the FBI in 1953. Letters to the Students of Chili, Inc., is a pamphlet written by Dr. Osvaldo Gorticos Torrado who is President of the Republic of Cuba. We have no information on the pamphlet other than copies of it.

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JMM:cfn (3)

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DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

53 MAR 15 1961 MAIL ROOM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

REC-4
EX-114

a Hay
a Hay

February 22, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

We have been receiving mail from the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and a newspaper called "The Independent". aka [illegible] formerly Expose 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, New York
Prior to these we received registered mail from Cuba intitled "Letters To The Students of Chili", etc.
We feel the first two listed above to be subversive, anti-American propaganda publications.

Cubas

We would like to know just how they obtained our name for their mailing lists. We greatly object to being associated with organizations such as this, in any way.

Would you please advise us as to what proceedures to follow, and of any action you have undertaken.

I am enclosing several pieces of the literature we have received for your inspection.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

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Enc.

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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3-1-61
JMM:

EX-114
97-4196
REC-4

97-4196-279
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10 FEB 27 1961

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1961

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DATE 10/9/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/RW

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The Indepe [redacted]

Issue 108 FEBRUARY, 1961 ation Office York, N. Y.

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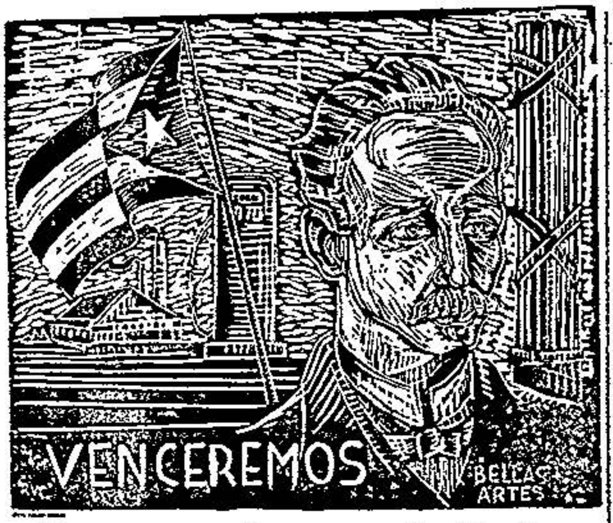

Impressions of Cuba

By Lyle Stuart

So . . . they've broken relations.
The lion is trying to frighten the mouse.
Walk tall, Cubano.
Forgive the lion. He doesn't know his elbow [illegible] paw.
Eisenhower, the old man who is a little boy and will soon have all the time to play with his tired golf balls, has spit his last spit.
The allies of the Communists in the State Department have struck another blow for the comrades. For two years they have tried to give the Cuban Revolution to the Communists and now they make another desperate move.
Tell the Cuban people that the Yanks are not coming. But excuse them if they do not quite believe it.
The Cubans have a long memory. They remember Mexico and Haiti and Santo Domingo and Nicaragua and Guatemala.
The lion is snarling but the mouse doesn't frighten.
The lion is ill, and unless he mends his ways his days may be numbered. But don't tell that to the lion for he can't hear and he can't understand. The mice are not afraid. The mice have become men and the lion has become a coyote.
Uncle Sam is playing the role of Uncle Sap.

1.

It was raining when we arrived in Cuba.
It had been raining for days. Rain in December in Cuba? Unheard of. But then, it was raining in Miami too, and even the lies in the Miami press couldn't conceal that the Miami press was all wet.
We had been told
by such responsible newspapers as the *New York Times* and the *New York Herald Tribune* that Cuba was a mess.
It was our third visit in eight months, and now we had come down to see the mess.
We had been told
that there was a shortage of light bulbs and a shortage of eggs and a shortage of food and an abundance of terror and fear and that the government
was about to fall.
(Don't hold your breath, United Fruit Company. Don't hang till it happens, First National City Bank. Don't look for the headlines in the morning paper, General Electric. Not even John Edgar Hoover and Allen Dulles at the end of a daisy chain could make it so.)

No light bulbs, the newspapers said. But never have I seen so many beautiful blazing light-bulb-illuminated displays proclaiming Christmas and the New Year.
"Light bulbs?" a member of the Rev-

(Continued on Page 9)

The Poor Inherit The Earth

CUBA: Americ[illegible] Lost Plantation

By DAVE DELLINGER

In my report from Cuba I have tried to present a systematic account of the Cuban Revolution, beginning with the abominable situation inherited by the Castro régime and continuing with a first-hand description of the attempts to replace poverty with plenty, injustice with justice, hatred with love, and subservience to American political and financial exploitation with political and economic independence.

I have tried to let the case for the Revolution (or against it when the facts seem to add up that way) stand out in the context of the actual laws, spirit, and practice, as I came across them, rather than in terms of the all too convenient charges that appear daily in the American press. The Revolution is too thoroughgoing in areas that most Americans have even stopped thinking about—and the Cubans have suffered too long from American intervention—for me to pass quickly over the actual events in Cuba and rush, as the American press does, into a discussion of the Revolution as if it were just one more gambit in the Cold War.

As I go along I will point out frightening discrepancies between the words uttered by our politicians and the reports printed in our newspapers, on the one hand, and the facts as I observed them, or ferreted them out, on the other hand. For the moment, I will simply give one [illegible] non-political example of the un[illegible] of the reports that appear in [illegible]

During my first few days in Havana, I was constantly amazed at the number of people in the streets and other public places at all hours of the day and night. Saturday night, October 29, I first witnessed a well-attended baseball game and then joined the thirty-five thousand people who attended the Feria de la Vaca (a fair to raise money to buy cows for the Cuban cooperatives), with its gay music and holiday atmosphere which reminded me of the Brazilian festival in the movie Black Orpheus.

Monday morning when I was interviewing the editor of the anti-Castro Times of Havana, he volunteered the information that "all the small night clubs and public places are prospering like they never did before. Little places that used to be half empty are jammed every night."

An hour after I left his office, I picked up the New York Times (available all over Havana) and [illegible] which said that "on a sultry Saturday night, the Cubans are silent, and the streets are empty," (Max Frankel) and, "The country continues to be concerned today about an 'invasion.' Few people were on the streets of Havana and traffic was light." (R. Hart Phillips) I suppose that even this example is political in that the Times correspondents (who seem to cover very little territory and to talk mostly to other correspondents and a few upper-class Cubans) were trying to imply that morale is bad and the regime is cracking up. Every indication I found was that the Revolution has tremendous mass support and will continue indefinitely unless the United States intervenes in Cuba's internal affairs even more extensively than she has already done.

As I write this, President Eisenhower

(Continued on Page 4)

Criminal Convictions Of Union Leaders Pose Problems For Hierarchy Of AFL-CIO

By Sidney Lens

The conviction of President Maurice H. Hutcheson and Vice-President O. William Blaier of the Carpenters' Union for being involved in a questionable land deal poses an embarrassing dilemma for the officialdom of the AFL-CIO.

The 13½ million federation says that it will not take any "premature action" against these men and their 850,000-member union. Presumably this means the AFL-CIO will wait until the entire appeals procedure is exhausted.

But if that is the case, why didn't the AFL-CIO hold its fire against Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters' Union when they were suspended and expelled in 1957-8? Hoffa, it should be recalled, was not convicted of any criminal act. Why didn't the AFL-CIO wait until Eugene C. James, Secretary-Treasurer of the Laundry Workers, and James Cross, President of the Bakery Union, had finally concluded their legal difficulties before giving their unions the heave-ho?

To liberal and radical unions the courts are not the arbiters of union morality. Judges usually convict unionists for acts such as picket line scuffles or that hoary anti-union doctrine of "conspiracy" rather than real crimes. More often than not punishment for true derelictions can be by-passed by shady unionists in the winding red-tape of the judicial procedure.

If Meany Waits

But if George Meany and his associates have adopted a let's-wait-and-see-what-the-courts-do in the Carpenters' case, they ought to be consistent. The same criteria should have been followed elsewhere, instead of yielding to the hysteria of the McClellan committee.

The Ethical Practices Codes adopted by the AFL-CIO provide that a union official must not have business interests that con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Inside the Nation's Press

Tired Blood

The Citizens Emergency Committee for Krebiozen reports in its bulletin that:

"The Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation whose guiding light appears to be Matthew Rosenhaus who owns Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (they make Geritol, a patent medicine) is stepping up its activities to raise money to build 'new cancer research facilities' and to sponsor 'an international fellowship training program.'

"Mrs. Roosevelt, to whom many have written, either turns over all correspondence regarding Krebiozen to this Foundation, or replies that laymen cannot judge the merits in a scientific controversy. Questioned recently, the Director of Public Information for the Foundation did say, however, that while

(Continued on Page 3)

Impressions

(Continued from Page 14)

Sergio has lived in Greenwich Village. He is a Marxist.

"What would you do if there really was a counterrevolution," Paul Krassner asks him. "Would you burn your books?"

"Listen," he replies, "I would never burn my books. When you burn books, you burn truth. Everybody at the University knows what my politics are. If the Government fell, they would shoot me."

Later he reveals: "I tore up my American passport. If things get tough here and I am tempted to run, I want to force myself to stay. This is the only better world. This is the only chance Cuba has."

The return to New York was uneventful. Oh yes, I was "detained" for a few minutes at the Jose Marti airport by the secret police. I was also "detained" at the airport at Santiago.

My name is on a list. I have been to Cuba three times in eight months. They watch, with justification, Americans who travel to and from Cuba often.

In both instances I laughed. I was amused. There is probably nothing so devastating as laughter to a secret policeman. I was released with apologies after a few minutes.

New York was cold. Snow was on the ground and more to come. The wind was sharp and the air was mucky.

The newspapers were still telling their lies about Fidel and about the Cuban Revolution.

The State Department was still rattling its sabers. The CIA was still financing Batistianos and cutthroats and rapists and killers and thieves in a typical CIA attempt to spark an "invasion" of Cuba.

Nothing had changed.

But all over Central and South America, the word is spreading.

From grass huts to slum dwellings with no numbers.

To good men who must listen while their infants cry with hunger pains. To women who try to keep the dirt floor clean while the rain leaks through the thatched roof. To farmers without land and workers without work. To men who know that without change, their children will struggle and die without adequate food or medical attention or education or the barest comforts.

True revolutions change the division of goods and shake up the balance of privilege, but they do not stop there. True revolutions continue until they achieve justice without deceit.

While you read this, children are hungry, their bellies bursting with parasites.

While you read this, men desperate for work and dignity are becoming angry; are finally becoming angry.

A storm will break. A hurricane. It will strike country after country. Whether it will leave communism or democratic socialism in its wake may still be up to us . . . may still be up to how quickly we are willing to accept the right of other people to choose their own leaders and govern themselves.

While you read this, millions of people south of our borders are between two worlds: one that now appears to be dying and the problematic one trying to take over.

You and I are hardly likely to love the old one or embrace the new one.

We can be a friend to the Cuban Revolution or we can be its mortal enemy.

We stand, wet-cheeked, trouble-swept, waiting for events to bring their day of reckoning.

The United States policy toward the Cuban Revolution: is it designed to win that frustrated man with the hungry infant? It's time to answer that question now, for time is running out. Vengeance never fed a hungry child.

There was an emperor once and he had a robe of gold sewn for him but it really wasn't a robe at all: he really wore nothing at all.

The press and the politicians all praised the golden robe as the Emperor passed their way.

And then a little boy spoke out.

SELDES EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 15)

most powerful lobby in Washington. We have never attacked the Legion, the millions of members who have been misled by this clique since the day it was founded. No commercial newspaper we know dares to tell the truth about the Legion rulers.

In Fact alone over a period of ten years devoted all or a part of its 520 issues of 5,000 words each to giving the news suppressed or distorted by the standard press. (The 1% exception, the honest press, we credited and named: papers such as the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis Times-Star, Christian Science Monitor, Louisville Courier-Journal, PM, the Compass, the amazing smalltown Gazette & Daily of York, Penna., Evjue's Capital-Times of Madison, Wisconsin, and a few others). We regret to report that only two or three of the good papers gave In Fact a square deal and the liberal weeklies, which we credited in every volume, maintained almost a conspiracy of silence about us. An obit will probably be their first mention of In Fact.

On the other hand In Fact was attacked, libeled, lied about, year after year by Hearst's and Howard's chains of venal newspapers; and more than a thousand dailies, regarding us as an "enemy of the press," also libeled us. Ninety-eight percent of the papers we asked to correct false statements refused to do so.

Our facts were never denied. We were libeled because we could not be answered. As the great French writer Victor Margueritte said of Mussolini at the time he had his socialist rival, Matteotti, murdered: "The fascists cannot argue, so they kill." The newspapers, and Reader's Digest, could not argue with the exposes, the documents and the facts we presented each week, so they tried to kill In Fact by libels and lies.

In Fact was the first to expose Fulton Lewis, Jr., as a paid stooge of the NAM. The result was that Lewis lied about In Fact on a WOR hookup reaching 10,000,000 persons and when we wrote to Mutual and to the Federal Communications Commission demanding a chance to reply, neither WOR nor the FCC answered us.

Cancer and Tobacco News Suppressed

Not all the exposes in In Fact dealt with fascism in America, falsehood in the press or the anti-labor plots of big business, the NAM and the like. We found that the American press, living on advertising, will to the extent of 75% to 90% suppress the sensational reports made at medical meetings of the effect of cigaret smoking as a cause for cancer; or of advertised medicines which harm millions. Incidentally, we found that the Federal Trade Commission issues certain press releases every day—known as stipulations, complaints, and fraud orders—and we have a letter from the Associated Press confirming our view that the AP does get them and does send them to its 1500 or so clients, but that the majority of the press suppresses them because they deal with well known products, cigarets, food, drugs, automobiles. You may not think this is important, but it is something that may affect your health, and always your pocketbook, but the press suppresses the news. The NY Times wrote In Fact it runs FTC when it has space, but that is about once a week, and the Times is one of the few papers which ever mentions fraud orders. Yet most of the 1750 dailies, suppressing unfavorable news about advertisers, maintains we have a free, meaning an honest, press.

Refused Financial Assistance

We could go on with this story. All I want to say to my loyal readers is take any issue of In Fact and read it again. And then recall that in my May 22nd issue, celebrating the tenth anniversary of In Fact, I warned you as follows:

"We therefore say to every reader: ask yourself if you are one of the many thousands who want to be informed. Ask yourself if you want In Fact to go on for another ten years doing the job it has done in the past.

"If you say Yes, you want us to continue, you will have to act now. You will have to raise our subscription list again to 100,000.

"Your enemies, the reactionaries, are in power in the press, in politics, everywhere. The voices against reaction are few and small. You must decide now that you want this publication to continue in this fight against reaction."

I concluded with the words: "You must do something. Now." A few did, the majority did not. It was the apathy of the liberal Left which caused In Fact to suspend publication at this vital moment.

Other independent publications are subsidized by rich liberals, or by a group or association of friends. Persons and groups have offered to help In Fact financially. This I refused. I believed that it was possible to publish without advertising and without financial assistance, relying entirely on voluntary aid in subscription getting by loyal and enthusiastic readers, but it seems I was mistaken.

We Fought A Good Fight

To those who have worked for In Fact I am more than grateful. I have always felt that we were together in this fight against reaction, and I was not helping you nor were you helping me, but you and I were together in this desperate battle against the real enemies of America.

The fight will go on. We hope this period of suspension will be a short one. I do not feel defeated and I am sure that you too will never give up in this conflict with your real enemies, the enemies of all the American people, including the apathetic majority. Thank you, faithful readers. Hail—and for the time being—Farewell.

GEORGE SELDES

BEALS

(Continued from page 3)

all there was to it. No battles. Nothing. Except in American heads.

Maybe it's different this time in Escambray. I doubt it. From the horse's mouth I was told there are not even a hundred revolters in them thar hills, and they're mighty hungry. But U. S. planes fly over and drop U. S. army supplies, which the Cuban militia find and photograph, and beef about U. S. aggression and our love of "peace in the Caribbean," and how we keep the peace by rushing our fleet here and yon to keep dictators from being tossed out on their ear by the people, all the time accusing the Cubans of plotting invasion.

Yes, the U. S. loves the peace so much it lets Cuban exiles drill openly in various camps in Florida in open violation of our neutrality laws and the Inter-American agreements we've made; and the C. I. A. sets up secret headquarters for aggression against Cuba, and flies Cuban plotters all around the lot. Peace in the Caribbean, my eye!

Cuba Has Everything

Cuba has just about everything. More people have more to eat than they've ever had and nobody is starving any more. They have more clothes and shoes than they've ever had. More schools, more hospitals. More light and power, especially in the rural districts. More telephones.

The stores are crammed with goods and crammed with buyers as never before in Cuba's history. Oh, not the knicknack tourist shops, of course. I made the rounds. Plenty of sewing machines, electric stoves, frigidaires, electric irons — some such things Czechoslovakian now. Or German. Or Polish. Or Japanese. Or Canadian. If the Cuban economy is collapsing it isn't doing it on the consumer level. Consumer purchasing power is up at least a billion dollars.

They said there were no car batteries. Maybe they are in short supply, but I found batteries for sale in eight auto supply places.

No eggs, said the U. S. press. I ate so many eggs, I've crossed them off my menu for the next six months.

No matches! The bright *New York Times* correspondent pulled that one. I never had to cut down on my smoking for one minute, which was too bad.

Light bulbs in short supply. "Havana will soon be blacked out!" More piffle! Never was there such a rash of lights on buildings and over the streets in loops, arcades, crowns, bells and what have you as this Christmas in Havana. I pored

over import figures, 13,000,000 light bulbs bought from two European countries during the last six months, and how many from elsewhere I didn't bother to find out. A few long neon type lights really are in short supply. That I did find out. But an economy won't go to pot for lack of a few neon lights. Anyway they can fly them in from any one of a dozen countries in twenty-four hours.

Some car and truck parts are in short supply. Those could be brought in also from a dozen countries that buy U. S. cars. But Cuba can't buy any U. S. cars. They don't intend to, either. Why, when they can buy cars just as good elsewhere? So they aim to let the cars go to pot, use parts from old cars.

Bright Boys

Yeah, we are bright boys here. We break up a billion dollar trade exchange with Cuba, about $600,000,000 of it floating our way, then rush over and needle poor old man Adenauer for the $600,000,000 because our balance of payments is out of kilter, and we make our U. S. army carpet-baggers send their wives and kids home. But why rub it in?

Cuba is tense. The militiamen and militia girls are marching up and down day and night, and working the rest of the time instead of sleeping. We fling our battleships and marines all around the Carribean, so they don't know what to expect. They've been invaded by us too many times to believe us now.

And aren't we backing the ex-Batista killers? The Batista politicos? Those great lovers of democracy who killed so many Cubans. We let them train and send airplanes over Cuba. We put them on the secret payroll. And the C. I. A. sure pays good money. A pilot earns more than a cabinet minister in that set-up. Just to mess up summit conferences and world peace and save the world for "democratic dictators."

This article is all askew. I really should have written about the weather, however risky it is to tell the truth about the weather these days. Then I wouldn't have bogged down on the subject of Cuba, especially as, in a gentlemanly way, Lyle said he was running another piece on Cuba, and likely, since he's just been there, too, he has his own comments.

This was to be a pot pourri, about Guatemala and Argentina, Chile and Paraguay and a few other places like that on and off the map. A few sidelights on Laos and the Congo. But it's loused up now (No pun). It's too late, too, for the night has just ticked into the 23rd. So if this piece won't do, and it's "weather" you really want, Lyle, you'll have to hold up the presses an extra day. I'll run the risk if you say so.

"Bible, Church and God"
by William McCarthy
This 735 page book examines the history of religions, gods and churches—and declares them all to be frauds. Profusely illustrated.
$5.00
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New York 3, N. Y.

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NEW YORK POST, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1960

New Look at Cuba

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

* * *

I am part-way through a most controversial but interesting book called "Listen, Yankee," by C. Wright Mills. In the form of letters, Mills relates what was said to him during long interviews with innumerable people in Cuba who were part of the revolution under Castro.

Up to this point, while I would disagree with certain of the things these people have told Mills, a preponderance of their complaints against us seems valid to me. And though we may not like these expressions from the Cuban revolutionaries, I think we should read them with care, because they affect our whole Latin American policy.

For a long time now it has seemed to me that our real trouble in Latin America has been that we have never taken enough time to sit down and seriously consider the economic problems of the people.

If a country could grow coffee easily, we never protested if it became a one-crop country. We never demanded of our business leaders—who went down to make money in these developing areas of the world—that they not only make money but consider their responsibilities as ambassadors for democracy as opposed to communism, and that they take with them into these countries the ideas and standards found compatible to decency of life in our own country.

By this I do not mean that overnight the same wages and working conditions should be applied to every country in the world. But I do mean that our businesses throughout the world should be known as gradually raising the living standards of the people. And wherever poverty and disease are prevalent among the mass of people, when we move in we should feel the obligation to point the way to democracy through creating better conditions for the people.

In the letters in Mills' book, the Cubans tell how at the present time they maintain an army, but it is an army that also works. It is building cooperatives. It is slowly trying to change the rural hovels into decent housing.

What is being built in Cuba is, of course, a socialist economy. But this may be a necessity. In many areas of the world it is a necessity, and more than likely it must be a necessity in many South and Central American countries. Communal living does not necessarily mean an acceptance of the Soviet Communist doctrine.

* * *

We had better begin, I think, to study what is being done in Cuba and to try to allay the Cuban fear that we have any intention of fomenting a counter-revolution there or of trying to conquer them and make them a part of the U.S.

Without question, the Cuban government has not been very wise in many of the things it has been saying about the U.S. If you read the letters in Mills' book carefully, however, I think you will realize that in spite of the fact that you want to deny many of their statements and explain many of our acts in a different way from the way they do, still you will have to acknowledge that there is some reason why they believe as they do. And you would perhaps have to agree that it would be well for us to think with a little humility about our own mistakes in understanding, in exploitation and in sheer laziness.

We accepted for as long as we possibly could that which gave us peace and quiet and nothing to think about. Only when the situation got out of hand did we turn our minds to problems that should have been our concern for a long time.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
799 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

The American Revolution Conveniently Forgotten

by Saul Landau

Many Americans have become so terrified of the word Revolution that they have obliterated from their minds one of the most important episodes of our nation's history: the American Revolution 1776-1783. The identification that is made—largely due to an intensified brainwashing campaign—when the word Revolution is heard is always negative; it connotes all the values that are supposedly repulsive to us. The latest important Revolution, in Cuba, is the classic case in point. Among other things the American press has concentrated on the number of emigres from Cuba to Miami.

If we think about our own Revolution, we would not find this so surprising. The number of emigres is often a good indicator of the success of a Revolution. For example, there were about 70,000 Americans who went north to Canada or Nova Scotia during the Revolution, and the total population was estimated at 3,500,000—including slaves and indentured servants—a far larger percentage than that of Cuban emigres. Canada was the Miami of the American Revolution.

The American press is indignant over the expropriated property. It is well to recall that when the Tory estates were *confiscated* no one intended to give them back or make retribution. When, after the war, some of the Tories returned to claim their property they were tarred and feathered; and these got off easy.

"Why don't the Cubans pay their debts?" cry the Southern senators who claim the heritage of the "gentleman South." They have forgotten how their ancestors, the Virginia tobacco planters, including George Washington, owed the British bankers more than £5,000,000 (25 million dollars) and never intended to pay a penny. When payment was finally made it was through no moral qualms of the gentlemen planters. The British government financed its own payment and everyone was happy.

Perhaps our government should learn from its own history and finance the losses of private industry in Cuba. We could reestablish diplomatic relations and agree to get out of Guantanamo Base, and the Cubans might offer to make payment—financed by the U.S. government—on the nationalized property. It is not too late. The U.S. government might finance the operation through long-term, low-interest loans just as the British did almost 200 years ago. It would be a small price to pay for peace and friendship.

CUBA: A Dissenting View

(Continued from page 3)

The view of many Americans may be summarized by the reactionary comments of one of our former ambassadors to Cuba, the infamous E. T. Smith, who told the equally infamous Eastland Internal Security Subcommittee on August 30, 1960 (page 700) that: "Senator let me explain to you that the U.S., until the advent of Castro, was so overwhelmingly influential in Cuba that, as I said here a little while ago, the American Ambassador was the second most important man in Cuba; sometimes even more important than the President. That is because of the reason of the position that the United States played in Cuba."

THE "LATEST MAIL"

Dear Friend:

I am sending you a sympathizer's remittance (it only *seems* to be mine).

My mail from Cuba continues to get a very strange treatment. For instance, I have just received a receipt for the remittance of my subscription to "Revolucion." It was sent from Havana on the 22nd of November; it reached me on the 9th of January. On the back of the envelope, there is a stamp which says: "Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 4, 1961—Foreign Sec. No. 7." Apart from the delay, I would be interested to know what business has this "Foreign Sec." of the U.S. to put its stamps—and presumably inspect—mail circulating between Cuba and Canada. Are we to expect mail from Afghanistan to have stamps of all the intervening countries? I would really be curious to know more about the legal side of this business. Otherwise, I really begin to think that anything can happen to letters from Cuba on their way through the U.S.

Good luck to all of you.

H.C.

Student Council, FPCC
799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.

I wish to be enrolled as a member of:

☐ Student Council. Enclosed, $3.00 annual dues and subscription to Student Council.

Name: ____________________

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Published by Student Council, FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y. Saul Landau, Editor.

Restore Diplomatic Relations!

STUDENT COUNCIL

Miami Terror See P. 2

Vol. 2 No. 1 January 26, 1961 New York 15 Cents

Cuba Travel Ban! Down With Chiclet Curtain

In the last dying days of the truly lame-duck Eisenhower Administration the United States has reached an all time low on the world prestige indicator. Trying to make up for his years of inactivity, Ike saw fit to leave office in a burst of Quijotian activity. But Ike was not fighting an inorganic windmill; he was playing with the peace of the world. He tried his best to provoke a war against Cuba in a series of blundering moves, which began shortly after the Revolutionaries won power.

The political, economic, and military harassment steadily increased from 1959 on. But try as he might the pathetic general did not make a dent in the tiny island's spirit; if anything, the U.S. actions increased the support and solidarity for the Revolution. In the beginning of January it looked as if the old man had pulled his final tragic coup de grace: he broke diplomatic relations.

On January 17 Ike went even further: he banned travel by American citizens to Cuba. His excuse was that the U.S. could no longer protect its citizens on the island. More than 340 American had just returned from a 10 day Fair Play tour of Cuba and had received the kindest and warmest treatment. "I've never felt so free in my life," was a sentence that almost everyone uttered at one time or another during the tour.

Travel to Cuba by Americans had been the best and only means of continuing communication and friendship with the new Republic. The ban not only worsens the already bad relations, but is another in the last two months' series of insults to the American people. The Republicans were defeated in the election and Mr. Kennedy was elected. Nevertheless, Ike, has seen fit to impose his blundering will on the nation, and the world. He has denied Americans one of their Constitutional rights, the right to travel freely—but worse, he has made it still harder for Mr. Kennedy to rectify the incredible blunders of the Eisenhower years, and especially of the last two months.

The Student Council has already requested that Mr. Kennedy revoke the ban, in the interest of maintaining peace and some relations between the two countries. We urge all students to write the new President and their Congressmen, urging a repeal of the ban. "Let students see for themselves. Restore our right to travel to Cuba." This is our sentiment.

Send Telegram to Kennedy: Restore Diplomatic Relations Revoke Travel Ban

New York, January 17, 1961
Telegram to President-Elect John F. Kennedy,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the Student Council, FPCC, urge you to revoke the ban on travel to Cuba when you take office on January 20. The ban serves no purpose except to deny American citizens of one of their Constitutional rights, and to worsen already bad relations. The excuse given by the Eisenhower administration—that Americans have no protection in Cuba—is a feeble and fallacious one. More than 340 members of Fair Play and Student Council have just returned from Cuba. We can all testify that the treatment we received was warm, friendly and courteous. At no time were we molested or limited in our actions. At this time the more Americans that visit Cuba the better is our opportunity to revitalize our traditional friendship with the Republic of Cuba. We feel that the Eisenhower Administration has attempted to put all obstacles in the road to peace. We urge you to overcome these obstacles and begin negotiations toward a re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations. As a first step the revocation of the travel ban could begin to ease tensions. In the interests of hemispheric and world peace we sincerely hope that you will pursue a course of action totally different from the past administration, so that both nations can again live in peace and friendship.

Richard Gibson,
Acting Executive Secretary,
Fair Play for Cuba Committee

Saul Landau,
Editor, Student Council,
Fair Play for Cuba Committee

Debate: Conrad Lynn of the FPCC and Russell Blackwell of the Libertarian League. "Is the Cuban Regime Progressive." 8:30 PM, Sat., Jan. 28. Labor Educational League, 228 Ashland Pl., Brooklyn.

Cops, TV and Eastland Saving Miami

by Barbara Collins

On Friday, January 13, two men appeared at the Pan-American tire company, where I am employed as an office worker. They spoke with my employer, who then called me into his office and left. One of the men asked, "Are you a Communist?"

"No," I replied. "Who are you?"

One of the men flashed a badge. "Mrs. Collins, we would like to ask you a few questions."

"Who are you?" I repeated.

The man who had not shown a badge replied, "Mrs. Collins, we are not here to answer questions. We are here to ask them."

"I am perfectly willing to cooperate and answer any questions you ask." For the next thirty minutes I was asked if I knew that various friends of mine were Communists (I did not); if I had been to Cuba (I had); when; why. Finally they asked me if I was a member of Fair Play. I said yes. They asked me if I knew that Fair Play was being investigated. I said yes.

"Do you have a list of the names of the people in Fair Play in Miami?"

"No," I replied.

The man with the badge said that he was a member of the Fair Play Committee also, but had never seen any of the Fair Play bulletins. The badgeless man asked if I believed in God. I replied that I did. I asked why I was being questioned. "We are trying to save the country from you and your kind." They left.

I went back to my work. My employer then notified me that I no longer had a job.

When I got home my landlady was waiting for me. "Barbara, I want you to get out tonight."

"Why?" I asked.

"You have to get out. I am afraid to have you in the house. The neighbors are all afraid of you."

My babysitter told me that TV reporters with cameras had interviewed the neighbors, and that night my picture, my car, my house were all shown on TV. The narrator said I had had several un-American meetings with Cubans in my house, that I had attended meetings where un-American songs were sung, that I was an avowed socialist, and admittedly pro-Castro. I was reported to have said that the U.S. government had made many mistakes in its policy towards Cuba. That was an understatement. After the program was over I began to receive threatening phone calls. "You goddam dirty Communist. You dirty red. We are going to rape you. We are going to bomb your house." There were at least six different phone calls. Every few minutes a car full of Cubans would cruise past my house. Then they parked and watched the house. I went to the laundromat. They followed and watched from outside. More TV men came later that night "to get my side." I said it was about time someone wanted to hear my side. They asked me continually if I was a communist, a socialist, pro-Castro, did I believe in God. After the TV men left there was a knock at the door. A girlfriend answered. She opened the door a crack and asked what the man wanted. He said, "I want to see Mrs. Collins."

She closed the door and went to get me. I opened the jalousies and the man said he was from the Justice Department. "I just talked to the men from WCKT and the press and I have nothing more to say to anyone." I closed the jalousies.

"I have something for you." He tried to shove a paper through a crack in the door. It didn't fit, and it dropped to the porch. On the TV it was announced that I was subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. My lawyer advised me that I was not properly served.

The next day the news reported that I had slammed the door in the process server's face, and that there was a warrant for my arrest. I left my house and went to a friend's.

An American-Cuban Friendship Celebration, Jan. 28—8 PM, at Central Plaza, 111 Second Avenue, sponsored by Advance. There will be singing featuring the Harvesters and Bill McAdoo, and a dance, with Gil Cruz' Cuban-American band. The theme: "Restore Diplomatic Relations—Cuban-American Friendship." Saul Landau, Editor of *Student Council*, will be one of the speakers. Admission $1.00

Justice — Miami Style

John Rodriguez, an American citizen, was a member of the 26th of July Movement in Miami. He keeps a constant watch at his house. Rocks have been thrown into his house, he receives at least two threatening phone calls each day, and is continually molested by the Miami police and the FBI.

Mr. Joseph Paula was also a member of the 26th of July Movement. He owned a restaurant in Miami, called "Paula's." A few months ago a group of Batista supporters came in and threatened the lives of the people in the restaurant. A woman called the police. The police laughed and said, "Yes, mam." On two occasions cars of Cubans drove by and fired machine guns into the restaurant. On one occasion, two diners were shot. The police refused to investigate and Paula's insurance was canceled.

Another Cuban-American had bought a brand new car. The night he drove it home it was wrecked by a gang of counterrevolutionaries. He repaired it. The gang returned and wrecked it again.

Many young men from the 26th of July have been arrested on vagrancy charges even though they had ample money, good jobs and permanent residences in Miami.

Many of the Cuban-Americans receive threatening calls and letters. When one man called the police because a group of people were screaming threats at him from the street, the police told him to go back to Cuba with the rest of his communist friends.

CUBA: A Dissenting View

This article is reprinted from THE SPOKESMAN *(Vol. 1, No. 4—Jan. 12, 1961), a magazine published by students at Ohio State University.*

by Phillip Luce

On January 3, 1961 the United States government took the initiative and broke off diplomatic relations with the Cuban government. If this act has done nothing else it may have set the stage for armed intervention in the near future. How many times in history has the act of breaking off diplomatic relations been a forewarning of the next step—intervention? Of course the big business interests in the United States are exuberant and the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Columbus Dispatch* have been joined by the *New York Times* in their declarations that this step was necessary and needed. Paul Harvey and the Hearst chain have been screaming for this action on the part of the United States for months and now it appears as if the Eisenhower administration has taken heed of them and performed this untimely deed. To argue, as they do, that the embassy insult was too much for the United States to assume is preposterous. What about the RB 47 incident and the stoning of Nixon or any of the other attacks on American prestige that have taken place in the last few years?

There is no need to go into the charges made either by the Republican administration or those Democrats who seemed distressed only because Ike made the move before JFK got the chance. All of the old shopworn expressions concerning Communism in Cuba and provocation by the Castro government were called up by those interests who have it at heart to destroy the present regime in Cuba. What will happen now in Cuba is anyone's guess, but some of the above allegations must be answered if we are to understand the present state of affairs between the U.S. and Cuba.

Rene Dumont, a professor of Comparative Agriculture at the Sorbonne's Agronomic Institute, wrote in *L'Express* on September 22, that: "Already from May to August I observed marked progress. There will naturally be some difficulties, *but underproduction was such, before the Revolution,* that Cuban agriculture cannot but advance, even if errors are still committed. One can now say that the Cuban Revolution is in the process of catching up on the economic plane with the high level it had already attained on the political plane." (emphasis in the original) Paul Sweezy, one of Americas leading economists, recently returned from Cuba and stated that "in perhaps five to ten years the Cuban national income could be doubled and the evil vestiges of the past-unemployment, illiteracy, filth, diseases, slums and all the rest—could be largely wiped out. With the counterrevolution worn down by attrition and despair, a new and genuine democracy could take root and flourish on Cuban soil."

The United States organs of mass communications have drilled away at the supposed aggressive acts of the Cuban government. Few people do, however, have any account of the aggressive acts on the part of the American people and government. What about the Platt Amendment, American troops in 1906, 1912, 1917, 1920? What about supplying Batista with arms and money to stay in power? To date we have also cut off all sugar imports from Cuba, refused to refine the oil in our Cuban refineries, placed an embargo on all goods (except medical) going to Cuba and now broken off diplomatic relations. What about the planes flying in counter-revolutionaries from the United States? What about the shrimp boat in October that flew an American flag and number and transported a band of mercenaries to Cuba? Don't forget that Eisenhower sent an aircraft carrier and a destroyer squadron to Central American waters with orders to halt any aggression against Guatemala and Nicaragua. The Uruguayan *Marcha* underlined a fact that the U.S. papers never bothered to mention: "Neither the United States Government nor its friendly regimes have been able to produce a single concrete proof of Castro intromission to justify the patrol."

There is also good ground for fearing that the CIA may be preparing an invasion of Cuba. Dr. Ronald Hilton, director of the Institute of Hispanic-American Affairs at Stanford University, was told on a recent visit to Guatemala that the CIA had acquired a $1,000,000 tract of land near the seacoast that was being used to train Cuban counter-revolutionaries. When the opposition deputies in Guatemala asked for a governmental investigation, it was refused on the grounds of military secrecy.

(Continued on page 4)

Eastland & Co. Visit Miami in Search of Witches

Senators Eastland and Dodd, heads of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, continue to haunt and intimidate all those that oppose their definition of Americanism, which differs in no way from ex-Senator McCarthy's. Now in Miami, where it is warm in the winter, the Senators are pursuing the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In an attempt to frame the FPCC and its leaders the witchhunters have summoned counterrevolutionary Cubans and professional testifiers. We will not give in: we are going to fight this attempt to suppress the FPCC, and the truth about Cuba. We ask our members to organize protests against the witchhunters, to write to their Congressmen. Instead of investigating the FPCC the Senate should investigate the flagrant violations of U.S. and International law in Florida. The CIA IS OPENLY TRAINING CUBAN EXILES, SUPPLYING THEM WITH ARMS, AND PREPARING THEM FOR AN INVASION OF CUBA. THIS, IN GUATEMALA AND IN FLORIDA, IS THE REAL THREAT TO LIBERTY AND PEACE.

Help us in our fight against the witchhunters. Mail contributions to FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
CHARLOTTE	NEW YORK	MAR 8 1961	1/11/61 - 3/1/61

TITLE OF CASE

THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

Report made by: SA K. SHUFORD MICHAEL

Typed By: GPB; JNR

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - CUBA
RA - CUBA

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REFERRAL DOCUMENT
FOI/PA # 250,741
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 11/1/84 INITIALS vp

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Synopsis:

REFERENCES:

Report of SA JAMES J. CONWAY, dated 11/9/60 at New York.
Bureau letter to Charlotte 12/15/60.
Charlotte letter to Bureau 1/17/61.

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Special Agent in Charge

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3 - New York [redacted] (RM)
3 - Charlotte [redacted] [illegible]
(1 - 100-7670 - ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS)

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INFORMANTS

Careful consideration has been given to the use of T-symbols and they were only used in this report where deemed necessary to protect the identity of the informant.

Identity of Source	Location
T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]
T-2: Anonymous source	100-7670-31
T-3: Confidential Post Office Box maintained by St. Louis Office.	NY 100-137044-1A3
T-4: [redacted]	[redacted]
T-5: [redacted] T-6: T-7:	[redacted]
T-8: [redacted] [redacted]	[redacted]
T-9: [redacted] [redacted]	[redacted]
T-10: [redacted]	[redacted]
T-11: [redacted] [redacted]	

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INFORMANTS (Continued)

Identity of Source	Location
T-12: [redacted] [redacted]	Used to document [redacted]

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The informants used to document the NOI in the Appendix of this report are as follows:

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LEADS

CHARLOTTE

At Monroe, North Carolina

Will follow and report any activities of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

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Cover Page

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Report of: SA K. SHUFORD MICHAEL
Office: CHARLOTTE
Date: MAR 8 1961

Field Office File #: [redacted]
Bureau File #: 97-4196 [redacted] b3 b7E

Title: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

~~5-27-82 CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-4 [illegible] REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 5/27/92~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Synopsis:

ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS born Monroe, N. C., 2/26/25, married, [redacted] and resides 410 North Boyte Street, Monroe, N. C. WILLIAMS is self-employed as editor and publisher of The Crusader, a weekly newsletter published at Monroe, N. C. WILLIAMS served U. S. Army and U. S. Marines. He attended CP meeting, Charleston, W. Va., April 1950. In 1956 WILLIAMS contacted Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., and stated desired to live in Soviet Russia. In 1959 WILLIAMS was Chairman of the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice which was organized through efforts of the Socialist Workers Party. In June 1959 WILLIAMS was guest speaker NOI, Temple 7, New York City. WILLIAMS listed as sponsor and member of the FPCC. Visited Cuba, June and July 1960 and since then has spoken favorably of the Castro Regime, over radio, television, newspaper interviews, and as public speaker, and is scheduled to speak before FPCC Meeting, New York City, 2/9/61. WILLIAMS presently attempting to organize Crusader Association for Relief and Enlightenment (CARE) reportedly for relief of the needy in Monroe and Union County, N. C. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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REFERRAL DOCUMENT P
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APPEAL #
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E.O. # 12356
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DETAILS: All individuals and organizations designated by an asterisk (*) upon original mention are characterized in the appendix section of this report.

Ore.
Mich.
FLA
S.C.
Calif.
Ill.

Robert F. Williams

I. BACKGROUND DATA REGARDING ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

On September 13, 1960, Book 10, Page 20, Register of Deeds Office, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, reflected that ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS was born on February 26, 1925 at Monroe, North Carolina.

W.VA., N.Y., Cuba, Wash, D.C.

On September 13, 1960, the Register of Deeds Office, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, reflected that 1st ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, Negro, Age 22, Monroe, North Carolina, was [redacted] at Monroe, North Carolina, to [redacted] [redacted] B. APPROX. 1929

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WILLIAMS

On September 13, 1960, Book 38, page 470, Register of Deeds Office, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, reflected that [redacted] in Monroe, North Carolina.

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On September 13, 1960, Book 41, page 372, Register of Deeds Office, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, reflected that [redacted] ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS and [redacted] was born at Monroe N.C. on [redacted]

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On February 14, 1961, Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, Police Department, advised SA K. SHUFORD MICHAEL that WILLIAMS was employed as editor and publisher of a weekly newsletter entitled The Crusader. In addition, WILLIAMS is a free lance writer.

On February 14, 1961, Chief A. A. MAUNEY, advised that WILLIAMS still resides at 410 North Boyte Street, Monroe, North Carolina, where he has resided for 10 or 15 years.

On September 13, 1960, Book 7, Page 99, Register of Deeds Office, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, reflected that ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, Army Serial Number 44158258, was honorably discharged on November 7, 1946, from Fort Lewis, Washington. Discharge was for the convenience of the Government - RRI, 1 Demobilization AR 615-365 (December 15, 1944). Records reflected that WILLIAMS was inducted on July 12, 1945, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and lost 106 days under AW 107.

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On June 30, 1959, Department of the Navy, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington 25, D. C., advised that WILLIAMS was discharged from the United States Marine Corps on April 27, 1955, the reason of unfitness due to the fact that he was considered an habitaul shirker.

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II. ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS AFFILIATION WITH SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

On April 10, 1950, CE T-1 advised that ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS attended a Communist Party meeting which was held at the Headquarters Office of the Communist Party - USA District 22, Local 24, Brown Building, Charleston, West Virginia, in April 1950. WILLIAMS who was a student at that time at West Virginia State College Institute, West Virginia, was teaching communism to other students in the school and claimed that he had taken communist leaflets and newspapers and placed them in various places at the school so other students would find them. ~~(C)~~ (U)

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States persuant to Executive Order 10450.

CE T-2 advised on February 28, 1956, that on that date, ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS [redacted] WILLIAMS [redacted] he had been discharged from the United States Marine Corps on April 27, 1955, as a security risk because he spoke out against racial discrimination in the Marine Corps; also that he had been denied all his veteran rights although he had an honorable discharge from the United States Army; further, that he had been unable to obtain employment and as a Negro could not expect to receive justice because racial prejudice was greater than social justice in the United States. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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~~(C)~~ (U) [On February 2, 1959, CE T-3] made available [redacted] which reflected that WILLIAMS who was president of the Union County, North Carolina National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was chairman of the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice. (U)

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[On December 19, 1958, CE T-4 advised] ~~(C)~~ (U) that the CCRI was being set up in order to concern itself mainly with the racial issue involving the conviction and incarceration of two Negro youths [redacted] at Monroe, North Carolina. [CE T-4] ~~(C)~~ (U) advised that the boys were allegedly convicted on a charge of kissing a white girl. [CE T-4 stated] that the CCRI was initiated ~~(C)~~ (U) through the efforts of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) which was the motivating force in the formation of the organization. [CE T-4] added that the CCRI would also concern itself with other ~~(C)~~ (U) ~~(C)~~ (U)

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other racial incidents and intended to become a permanent organization interesting itself in new racial incidents occurring in the future. ~~(X)~~ (U)

The Socialists Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, persuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~(C)~~ (U)

[On June 15, 1959, CE T-5 advised] that WILLIAMS was guest sepaker at a meeting of Temple Number 7, Nation of Islam (NOI)* which was held in New York City on June 12, 1959, and on June 14, 1959. At the meeting on June 14, 1959, WILLIAMS stated that the only way Negroes could get justice was to meet violence with violence and that if the white man knew that the Negro would strike back when he is struck, then the white man would think twice before he strikes.

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[CE T-6 advised on February 11, 1960,] that a meeting of the New York Branch of the Johnson Forest Group was held at 373 West 52nd Street, New York City, on February 8, 1960. At this meeting, one of the members announced that a party was going to be held at 5:00 P.M., on Sunday, February 14, 1960, at Apartment 33, 315 West 115th Street, New York City, for "The Crusader Family" and that ROBERT WILLIAMS and [redacted] were supposed to be there. The meeting was to be held to raise funds for the mimeographed paper, "The Crusader", which ROBERT WILLIAMS and his wife published at Monroe, North [redacted]

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The Johnson Forest Group has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States persuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[On March 15, 1960, CE T-4 advised] that a meeting of The Young Socialist Alliance* was held at 65 Morton Street, New York City, New York. At this meeting, held March 13, 1960, an announcement was made that a rally was planned for April 1, 1960, on the question of sit-in demonstrations. The proposed speakers for the rally were [redacted] and ROBERT WILLIAMS. ~~(X)~~ (U)

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~~(C)~~ (U)

[On August 8, 1960, CE T-4 advised] that he attended a meeting of [redacted] At this meeting, an announcement was made that a forum would be held the following Sunday Evening, at which time ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who had just returned from Cuba, would speak. ~~(X)~~ (U)

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On June 22, 1960, CE T-7 advised that he attended [redacted] At this meeting an announcement was made that during the week of June 25, 1960, ROBERT WILLIAMS was scheduled to be in town and efforts would be made to have WILLIAMS speak at the Labor Educational League Headquarters. It was further announced that Mr. WILLIAMS had just returned from Cuba on a visit requested by the Cuban Government and that WILLIAMS is in accord and supports the Cuban Revolution and the Castro Regime. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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III. AFFILIATION OF ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLAIMS WITH THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper carried a full page advertisement captioned, "What Is Really Happening In Cuba?" This article maintained that the United States Press has made certain charges against Cuba which are not true and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was organized to tell the truth about Cuba in the interest of fair play. Among those listed as members of the Committee was ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

An article appearing in "The Crusader", Issue Number 42, Volume I, dated April 16, 1960, stated that a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" had been formed in New York City and that the Committee hopes to shed some light of truth on the Cuban affair and to urge Americans to give the Cuban Revolution an impartial hearing. The article directed persons desiring information about Cuba or the Committee should write to The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Box T-249, Times, New York, New York. The article advised that the members of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee are:

WALDO FRANK, Chairman, CARLETON BEALS, Co-Chairman, [redacted] SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR, [redacted] TRUMAN CAPOTE [redacted] RICHARD GIBSON, [redacted] REVEREND JOHN PAPANDREW, [redacted] ALAN SAGNER, [redacted] ROBERT TABER, [redacted]

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The June 11, 1960, issue of "The Crusader" contained an article stating that WILLIAMS was desirous of visiting Cuba and left Monroe, North Carolina, Thursday night, June 9, 1960, for New York City and contemplated a plane trip to Cuba.

The June 18, 1960, issue of "The Crusader" contained an article stating that WILLIAMS had called Monroe, North Carolina, from Havana, Cuba, on June 13, 1960, and stated, "I wish every American Negro could visit Cuba and see what it really means to be treated as a first-class citizen."

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[On June 30, 1960, CE T-8 advised] that on June 12, 1960, ROBERT WILLIAMS purchased ticket number 174777 from New York City to Havana, Cuba, on Flight 999, June 12, 1960.

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An article appearing in the July 7, 1960, issue of the "Charlotte News," a Charlotte, North Carolina daily newspaper, dateline Havana, Cuba, reflected that two active members of the "Committee for Fair Play for Cuba," ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, of Monroe, North Carolina, and ROBERT GIBSON, of New York, were visitors in Cuba. This article quoted WILLIAMS as stating he was under bond in North Carolina in connection with a campaign for racial equality and predicated he might be punished "for what I have said here" in praising CASTRO. "If I am," he told the Associated Press, "I may seek politicalasylum in Cuba where a Negro can live as a free man." The article further stated that the CASTRO Regime has established a pattern for the treatment of Negro delegations which in many ways resembles the Kremlin's in handling colored visitors to Moscow. The visiting Negroes are put up in top-grade tourist hotels, given special tours and entertainment and permitted to talk with FIDEL CASTRO and the other Cuban leaders. The visiting Negroes make television appearances and many of them attack the United States and praise CASTRO. The semi-official newspaper Revolucion published this week a supplement dedicated to "The Negroes in the United States." The 40-page section was filled with reports and photographs portraying maltreatment of Negroes. One article signed jointly by GIBSON and WILLIAMS was called "The Constant Struggle of the Negroes for their Liberty." It was studded with references to Wall Street and big business - both under attack by CASTRO propagandists.

The September 14, 1960, issue of the "News and Observer", a daily newspaper published at Raleigh, North Carolina, contained an article entitled "CASTRO Invited to Visit N.C." ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS of Monroe, North Carolina, told United Press International in a telephone conversation from New York City that he had sent a letter to CASTRO by way of the Cuban Embassy inviting CASTRO to visit North Carolina.

An article appearing in the September 26, 1960, issue of the "Durham Sun", a Durham, North Carolina, newspaper, carried an article written by DREW PEARSON dateline New York City. The article reflected FIDEL CASTRO's sudden flutter from a midtown New Yrok Hotel to one in Harlem was part of a carefully calculated move to hit the United States where the Communist world considers us weak - with our Negro population. According to the article, the man largely responsible for CASTRO's interest in Negroes is ROBERT F. WILLIAMS who was temporarily suspended from the NAACP for preaching that Negroes should meet violence with violence. The article continued that WILLIAMS had visited Cuba several times, helped to organize the Committee for Fair Play for Cuba and has invited CASTRO to visit him in North Carolina.

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The article further reflected that WILLIAMS had stated that he had received a telegram from CASTRO stating that he, CASTRO, could not visit North Carolina, inasmuch as the State Department would not let him move outside of Manhatten.

On August 1, 1960, CE T-9, a confidential source abroad, advised that on [redacted] ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS called [redacted]

[redacted]

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CE T-9 advised that on [redacted] WILLIAMS was accompanied [redacted]

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On August 10, 1960, CE T-10 advised that on August 7, 1960, he attended a meeting of the Militant-Labor Forum sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance at 116 University Place, New York City. ROBERT WILLIAMS was introduced as a noted Negro leader from Monroe, North Carolina, and as a sponsor of "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee". It was stated that WILLIAMS had just returned from an extended tour of Cuba, where he observed the revolution first hand and participated in the July 26, 1960, celebration in the Sierra Maestra. ROBERT F. WILLIAMS then spoke on the topic "The Campaign Against Progress". WILLIAMS stated that he visited Cuba to see the advancement of the Cuban revolution, and he was very impressed by its success. WILLIAMS stated that today in Cuba one does not see any racial discrimination and that the United States Government and the State Department are making a definite effort to keep Negroes out of Cuba. Their main purpose is to deprive its oppressed Negroes the right to see what can be gained by a revolution. WILLIAMS stated, "The progress of the revolution can be seen all over - if this is Communism, then I vote for Communism". According to WILLIAMS, the masses of the Cuban people are 100 percent behind the Cuban revolution. ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~(C)~~ (U)

CE T-10 further stated that after WILLIAMS spoke the meeting was thrown open for a discussion, and WILLIAMS was asked what the Negro's position was in light of the Cuban revolution. WILLIAMS' reply was, "If I were to state what action the Negro should take, I would be accused of subversive activities." ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~(C)~~ (U)

On November 22, 1960, CE T-10 advised that he attended a public rally held by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee at 150 West 138th Street, New York City, on November 17, 1960. CE T-10 advised that ROBERT F. WILLIAMS was one of the guest speakers and in his speech stated that he spoke as an Afro-American who is not a citizen of the United States. It is difficult for one to see a country who wants to bring freedom to the world when its own citizens are not free. The State Department is hurt about my constant remarks, but I have more right to be hurt. While in Cuba, it was wonderful to experience freedom. All my life I wanted to be treated as a human, but as of today I am still looking for that in the United States. Only in Cuba was I able to experience being treated as a human. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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In his speech, WILLIAMS further stated that the State Department should be informed that the only place that has made me feel hurt is in the United States. Just as a white man can say give me liberty or give me death, the same I can say. The same enemy whom I suffer with in the south is the same enemy of Cuba. I am not an American, and I have no fear of going to Cuba. After my visit to Cuba, I have no respect for the State Department, as well as the United States press. Cuba is one of the greatest democracies in the world. The United States is doing Cuba a great injustice, I have not nor never have been a Communist, but what I saw in Cuba, I will cast my vote for the Communists. As one who has suffered I cannot find hatred for anyone to want to help. We have got to decide whether we want to live free or a number of years under subrogation. (~~C~~) U

The October 8 and 15, 1960, issues of the "Crusader" contained an advertisement that the Crusader was sponsoring a group tour to Havana, Cuba, October 22 through October 29, 1960. The group planned to depart New York City and Miami, Florida, on Saturday, October 22, 1960, via airlines to Havana. The cost from Miami was $30.00 and from New York City $80.00, which included lodging at the Hotel Habana Riviera, meals, entertainment and two way transportation. All persons interested requested to send their remittance to ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, Editor, The Crusader, 410 North Boyte Street, Monroe, North Carolina.

[On October 14, 1960, CE T-11] stated that ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS advised that he, WILLIAMS, had recently been on a speaking tour of several southern states including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and had been well received. WILLIAMS further advised T-11 that he was [redacted]](~~C~~) (U)

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[On October 31, 1960, CE T-11 advised] that WILLIAMS advised him the [redacted]](~~C~~) (U)

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[redacted] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b3 b7E

Page four of "The Crusader" dated November 12, 1960, Volume II, Number 17, contains an article stating that RICHARD GIBSON, President of the New York Chapter, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," announced that the chapter plans to hold a monster rally for Cuba in Harlem on Thursday, November 17, 1960. The meeting would be held at the Renaissance Ballroom, 150 West 138th Street in Harlem at 8:30 P. M., November 17, 1960. Speakers will include ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, President, Union County, North Carolina, Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; WILLIAM WORTHY, distinguished correspondent of the Afro-American Newspapers, and [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] The article further stated that WILLIAMS, who is a founding member of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee", incurred the rath of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People national leaders two years ago when he urged Afro-Americans to take up arms if necessary to defend themselves from white racists. He has visited Cuba twice this year. WORTHY, who also traveled extensively in Cuba, was the newsman who defied the State Department's ban on travel to China to carry out an assignment for the Afro-American Newspapers and CBS News [redacted]

[redacted]

[On November 16, 1960, CE T-11 advised] ~~(C)~~ (U) that WILLIAMS left Monroe, North Carolina, on November 16, 1960, en route to New York City [redacted] b7D [redacted] of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. [CE T-11 also stated] that WILLIAMS advised that [redacted] [redacted] but stated to T-11 that [redacted] materialize. [CE T-11 ~~(X)~~ [redacted] (U) [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

[On February 7, 1961, CE T-11 advised] that WILLIAMS has not tried to organize a local chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Monroe or Union County, North Carolina.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1961

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[redacted]

The above information can be made available only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] is the proper person to be subpoenaed.

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On 1/11/61 at Monroe, North Carolina File # Charlotte [redacted]

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by SA K. SHUFORD MICHAEL :JNR Date dictated 1/13/61

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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[On February 7, 1961, CE T-11] furnished the February 4, 1961, issue of "The Crusader", Volume 2, Number 23. Page 6 of "The Crusader" contains an article entitled "ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, Editor Of 'The Crusader' to Speak in New York February 9, 1961." The article disclosed that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee planned a mass rally in New York City to demand reversal of the United States Policy towards Cuba. RICHARD GIBSON, Acting Executive Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, said he expects some 1500 Fair Play for Cuba Committee members and supporters to turn out for the rally at 8:30 P.M., February 9, 1961, at the New York Trade Show Building. Speakers at the meeting will be [redacted] PA, [redacted] ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, Editor of "The Crusader", Monroe, North Carolina, and [redacted]

[redacted]

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Ohio N.Y.

Page eight of the February 4, 1961, issue of "The Crusader", reflected that WILLIAMS planned to speak in Michigan, Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois, during February 1961.

On February 14, 1961, Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY advised that WILLIAMS has not formed a chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Monroe or Union County to his knowledge.

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[redacted]

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APPENDIX

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I. INDIVIDUALS

[redacted]

On December 11, 1957, CE T-12 furnished information which disclosed [redacted] was listed as a National Council Member of the Emergency Civil Liberty Committee (ECLC)* and a member of the Executive Committee of the ECLC. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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[redacted]

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APPENDIX

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II. ORGANIZATIONS

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, ALSO KNOWN AS Young Socialist Forum

CE T-4 advised on September 29, 1958, that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was formed at a meeting held October 1, 1957, at New York City, by individuals who were members of the elements formerly comprising the Young Socialist Forum in New York City. The Young Socialist Forum has been comprised of youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly followers of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The Statement of Principle, set forth in the YSA Constitution, stated that the YSA: 1. Favored the abolition of our present capitalistic system; 2. Advocated the replacement of this system by a socialist system; 3. Formally resolved to direct its activities toward bringing about this transition.

The stated purpose of the YSA, as set forth in the Constitution, was to bring together all young socialists in a broad, militant, independent, democratic organization.

T-4 advised that the membership of the YSA, after a series of minority resignations, has become comprised almost exclusively of SWP members who follow the SWP line in YSA policies.

The headquarters of the YSA are located at 144 2nd Avenue, New York City.

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APPENDIX

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LABOR EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

In October, 1959, a confidential source advised that the group of individuals who had been attending a series of Socialist Workers Party (SWP) New York Local sponsored socialist econimics classes based on Marxist principles in Brooklyn, New York, had, that month, formally organized and taken as their name the Labor Educational League (LEL).

According to the above confidential source, the SWP sought to thoroughly acquaint the LEL members and associates with the Marxist point of view and to eventually have LEL members become SWP members.

A second confidential source, in December, 1959, advised that the hope of the SWP was that the LEL would develop into a Brooklyn, New York, Branch of the SWP. The SWP, according to the second source, considered the LEL the first breakthrough by the SWP into the Negro community in the New York City area.

The second mentioned confidential source also stated, in December, 1959, that the SWP NY Local controlled the LEL inasmuch as an SWP NY Local Executive Committee member was the founder and organizer of the group; through the influence of SWP members who were also members of the LEL Executive Committee, and through the teachings of prominent SWP members who conducted courses and classes for the LEL.

The first mentioned source also advised in October, 1959, that LEL Headquarters was located at 228 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, New York.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

> "Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
>
> "1. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
> (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)
also known as Muslim Cult of Islam,
Muhammad's Temples of Islam

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In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD had described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

On May 11, 1959, another source advised that the NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD, its present national leader, claims to have been selected by ALLAH, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States.

Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source related that MUHAMMAD, upon advice of legal counsel, had tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government. However, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 8, 1959, another source reported that MUHAMMAD early in July 1958, had decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by the Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him to acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (3-29-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

Charlotte, North Carolina
March 8, 1961

[redacted]

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Title **THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA;**
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Reference **Report of Special Agent K. SHUFORD MICHAEL, Charlotte, dated March 8, 1961.**

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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v. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: 3/7/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

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~~Classified by 6080~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

4/4/77 rjd | Fedd

SUBJECT: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memo reflecting information that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is in a financial straight and the problem will be taken up with RAUL ROA, Cuban Foreign Minister of State. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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NY T-1 is NY 3037-S*. ~~(X)~~ ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted]

The letterhead memo is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from a highly confidential source, the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the best interests of the US. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (97-4196) (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York
1 - New York

MHL:eam
(7)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Copy to [redacted]
by routi
Date 3/8/61 by

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC. 14 97-4196-381

6 MAR 8 1961

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
MAR 10 1961

20 SEC.

NAT. INT.

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~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTS/aja 11/2/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

Approved: ____________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
~~SECRET~~ Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

New York, New York
March 7, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted]

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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Re: Fair Play for Cuba Committee

On March 3, 1961, New York T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that an unidentified individual was in contact with [redacted] [redacted] New York City, at which time this individual told [redacted] the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was heading for serious trouble financially unless they received financial support soon. The unidentified individual said that the Fair Play Committee was now $2,000 in debt. The unidentified individual informed [redacted] that the propaganda problem of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was really getting serious inasmuch as they were running out of their English language versions of various propaganda materials and they have not been able to obtain more locally because of their financial situation. The unidentified individual said that more propaganda was coming from Cuba. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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[redacted] informed the unidentified individual that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee cannot expect any more English language propaganda materials from Cuba and that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee would have to make local arrangements for obtaining their propaganda and having it printed and set forth. [redacted] informed the unidentified individual that he would discuss this entire problem with Raul Roa (Cuban Foreign Minister) when Roa arrived. [redacted] said he would then advise him, but in the meantime the Fair Play Committee for Cuba would have to meet its own financial problems so as to keep the propaganda material flowing. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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~~CLASS. BY SP-8 BTJ/mlc 10/7/82~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

97-4196-381

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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MAR 20 1961

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

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1 - Mr. James
1 - Mr. Cotter
March 24, 1961

SAC, Philadelphia [redacted]

Director, FBI [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA [redacted]

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[redacted]

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Promptly submit your recommendations concerning the advisability of an interview with [redacted] to determine his current sympathies and activities and to assess his informant potential.

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1 - 97-4196 (Fair Play for Cuba Committee)

RDC:ms
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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

DUPLICATE YELLOW

97-4196-
NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 27 1961

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/RLS~~

Classified by SP-8 BTJ/RLS
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 10/7/82

62 MAR 30 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL COPY

1 - Cotter

SAC, Buffalo [redacted]

March 8, 1961

b3
b7E

Director, FBI (97-4036)

Fair Play For Cuba Committee

FRIENDS OF CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reurlet 2/23/61 enclosing copy of letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning subject organization.

Submit revised letterhead memorandum showing location of Radio Station CJBC or any other information relating this data to Canada. Nine copies should be furnished Bureau.

1 - 97-4196 (FPCC)

RDC:jwh
(5)

97-4196 -
NOT RECORDED
198 MAR 9 1961

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
MAR 8 - 1961
MAILED

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51 MAR 17 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-427226) DATE: 3/3/61

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-20585) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
IS - SWP
OO: New York

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~Class. & Ext. By SP7maclaym 12-14-81~~
~~Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2~~
~~Date of Review 12-14-91~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF class
DATE 4-16-82 awo

Re Washington Field airtel to Bureau, 2/25/61, captioned "THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, IS - CUBA, RA - CUBA".

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the picket demonstration before the White House, Washington, D. C., 2/25/61. Copies are being forwarded to Washington Field and New York for information.

The first Confidential Informant utilized herein is [redacted] who furnished the information orally to SA DONALD L. MILLER on 2/24/61 ~~(C)~~ (U) b7D

The second Confidential Informant utilized is [redacted] [redacted] who furnished the information orally to SA MILLER on 2/27/61. YSA characterization source is [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C b7D

The enclosed memorandum has been classified "~~confidential~~" inasmuch as the information was received from informants of continuing value, whose compromise might adversely effect the internal security of the United States.

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and they were concealed only where necessary.

The Baltimore Office is not in possession of suitable thumbnail sketches for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and Advance.

Dissemination to appropriate offices and this office's case files will be made when informant's written report is completed.

NOT RECORDED
136 MAR 8 1961

97-4196

4 destroyed
cc ia 12-61

REC- 69

2 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (Regis. Mail)
1 - New York (Encl. 1) (Regis. Mail)
1 - Washington Field (Encl. 1) (Regis. Mail)
3 - Baltimore (100-20585) [redacted] b7D
DLM:ejm
(7)

MAR 6 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN

file ccs 100-433563
97-4196

Encl.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Disseminated to WFO until 4-5-60

EX-113

2 XEROX
MAR 16 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

51 MAR 17 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
March 3, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-20585

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2017 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

RE: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

On February 24, 1961, a Confidential Informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] stated that the Baltimore Young Socialist Alliance planned to send representatives to Washington, D. C., at Noon, on Saturday, February 25, 1961, to participate in a pro-CASTRO, pro-Cuba picket demonstration before the White House, being sponsored by the 26th of July Movement. ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C

On February 27, 1961, another Confidential Informant, contact with whom has been insufficient to adjudge reliability, advised that seven youths from the Baltimore area, under the leadership of [redacted] participated in the pro-CASTRO, pro-Cuba picket demonstration before the White House, Washington, D. C., from 3:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M., on Saturday, February 25, 1961. Informant estimated that approximately three hundred fifty people, representing the 26th of July Movement, Advance, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and the Young Socialist Alliance, from the New York City, Philadelphia, Newark, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., areas, participated in the orderly demonstration. The New York contingent, representing Advance and Fair Play for Cuba Committee, arrived in eight chartered buses at approximately 3:00 P. M. Informant identified three of the seven youths from the Baltimore area as [redacted] (phonetic), members of the Baltimore Branch, Young Socialist Alliance. b6 b7C

Characterizations of the Young Socialist Alliance and 26th of July Movement are attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~Class. & Ext. By SP7Maclmjoo 12-14-81~~
~~Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.8 2~~
~~Date of Review 12-14-91~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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DATE 4-16-82 ans

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A confidential source advised on May 11, 1960, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left Socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised that the YSA is dominated and controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the SWP. The source added that the SWP considers the YSA as the leading force in the radical youth field and its current and future hope in regard to recruits and the promulgation of the SWP movement throughout the United States.

The headquarters of the YSA are located at 10 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The YS is a monthly publication, self-described in the December, 1960, issue as the official organ of the YSA.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE 26TH OF JULY REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

This movement is so named from the date, July 26, 1953. On this date, FIDEL CASTRO led an unsuccessful attack against the Cuban Army at Moncado Barracks, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. Subsequently, CASTRO, with eighty-two followers, departed Mexico aboard the yacht "GRAMMA" and landed in Oriente Province about December 2, 1956, and from there waged guerrilla warfare against the Government of FULGENCIO BATISTA, then President of Cuba. On January 1, 1959, BATISTA fled Cuba and sought asylum in the Dominican Republic. FIDEL CASTRO ascended to power and is now Prime Minister of Cuba.

- 1 - Cotter

SAC, New Orleans   March 10, 1961

Director, FBI [redacted]   b3 b7E

DR. CHARLES AUGUSTO SANTOS BUCH
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Re New Orleans airtels 2/10/61 and 2/17/61 captioned [redacted]   b3 b6 b7C b7E

For the information of New Orleans, we are conducting intensive investigation, New York origin, concerning Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), a pro-Castro propaganda front with headquarters at New York City. Dr. Buch, who is also subject of current inquiry by New York, took part in formation of FPCC during early 1960 and has recently renounced his pro-Castro sympathies and is cooperating with Bureau. Buch has advised us and has furnished testimony to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) (which subsequently received considerable publicity in press) to the effect that he and Robert Taber, Executive Secretary of the FPCC, has solicited funds to support FPCC from Raul Roa, Jr., Cuban Alternate Delegate to the UN, and had been given $3500 by Roa on 4/5/60. According to Buch, this money was used to defray major part of cost of FPCC advertisement in "The New York Times" issue of 4/6/60.

New Orleans should promptly arrange to interview [redacted] and secure from her any pertinent information she might have concerning FPCC or Buch's connections with this group. Results should be submitted by report with nine copies designated for Bureau. Expedite.   b6 b7C

1 - New York [redacted]

97-4196 -
NOT RECORDED
198 MAR 10 1961

RDC:jwh
(7)

1 - [redacted]   b3 b7E
1 - 97-4196 (FPCC)

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